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THE LITERARY DIGEST
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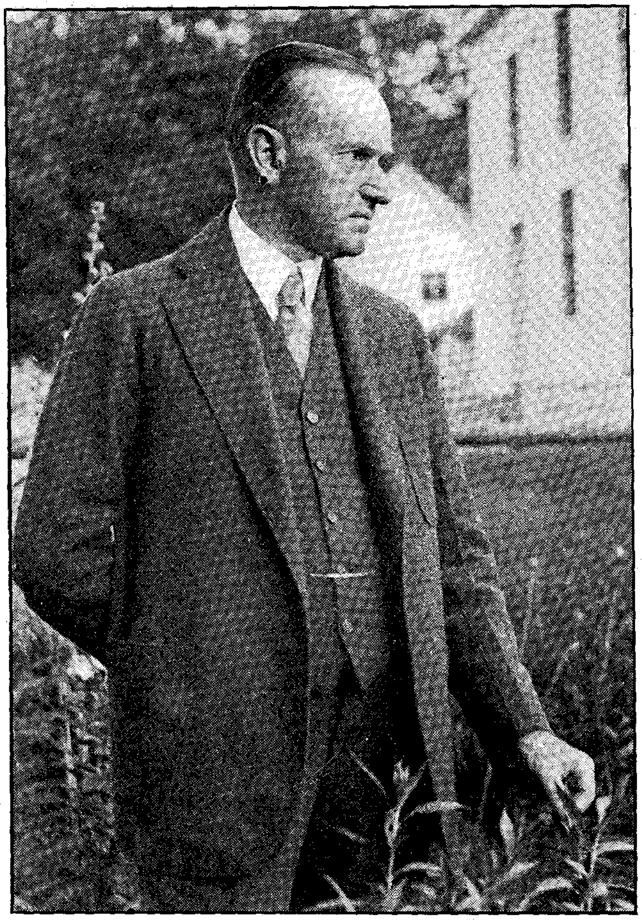
TOPICS OF THE DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

THREE YEARS OF "COOLIDGE PROSPERITY"

WHEN PRESIDENT COOLIDGE calls attention to the fact that the three years of his Chief Magistracy have been the three most prosperous years in the nation's history, he naturally invites argument on the extent to which he, himself, is responsible for this prosperity, and conjecture as to whether he will be, or should be, chosen to succeed himself at the end of his present term. The triennium since August, 1923, is characterized by the "Presidential Spokesman" now sojourning in the Adirondacks as the most prosperous thirty-six months the country has ever known, except, of course, for the abnormal expansion in the war period. No one rises to dispute this assertion, altho Democrats are found who insist that the country would have been prosperous, Coolidge or no Coolidge, and refuse to give the President credit even for the economy drive on which his admirers place such emphasis. Republican papers and papers representing the business community insist on the reality of "Coolidge prosperity" and on the feeling of confidence in the President on which they consider it largely based. The correspondents at White Pine Camp report a certain Presidential pride in the achievements of the Administration during these past years. The main effort, according to a Washington *Star* correspondent, "has been to create conditions under which business and industry, by adhering to sound practises, could develop and thrive." In one of his syndicated dispatches, David Lawrence points out that the achievements of the Coolidge Administration have been important, but not sensational: "There is nothing so undramatic as an economical and efficient administration. Yet the spectacle of the Government of the United States, eight years after the war, operating not only on a balanced budget but actually absorbing a surplus year after year to pay off national debts, offers a contrast to the rest of the world, which constitutes the principal accomplishment of the country." In particular, adds this writer, "Mr. Coolidge, by standing firmly behind the budget system, and at the same time recommending continuous cuts in taxation, has placed the impress of his own thrift on the whole Administration in the last three years." Some of the measures cited by the Presidential Spokesman as being responsible in part for our unparalleled peace-time prosperity are thus summed up by the Associated Press:



Photograph from Wide World Photos

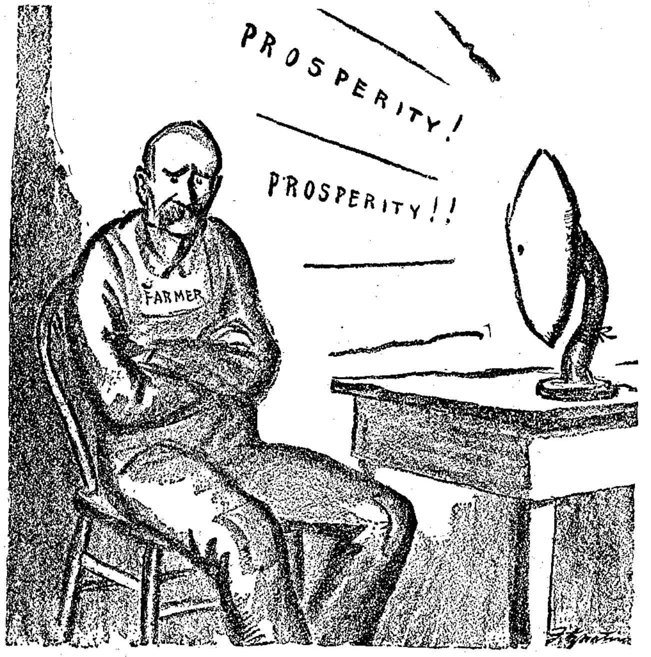
AFTER THREE YEARS IN THE PRESIDENCY

President Calvin Coolidge in the garden of his Vermont home which he visited on the third anniversary of his accession to the Presidency of the United States.

> "Reductions in taxes; funding of foreign war-time debts; immigration restrictions; Watson-Parker Railroad Labor Act; Dawes reparations settlement; reduction of public debt; Senate action for American adherence to the World Court; reestablishment of cordial relations with Mexico; ratification of foreign treaties, and accomplishments looking toward armament reductions."

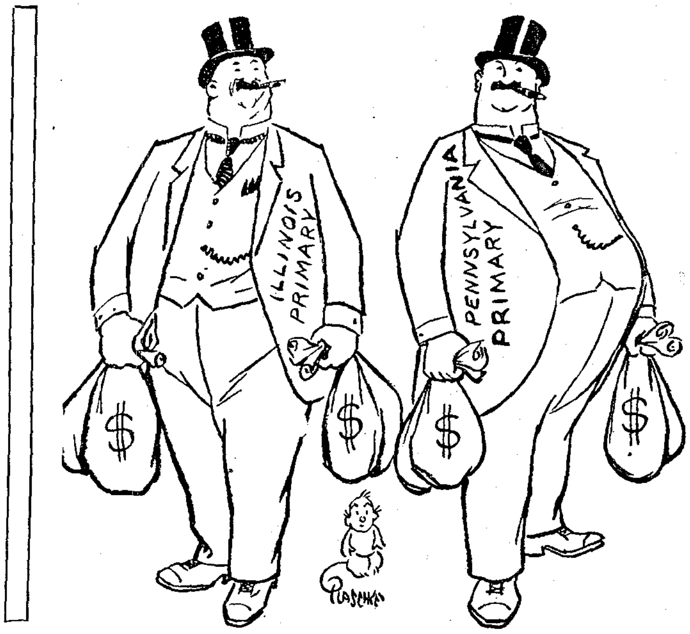
But all this official talk about prosperity rather bores the Charlotte *Observer* (Dem.), which considers it "a story as old as American politics itself; the Republicans bring it out and dust it off more frequently than the Democrats, only because they have had the more frequent opportunity." As far as the Official Spokesman goes, remarks the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.), "he presents a not bad administrative record, even if it be granted, which it is not, that it is wholly the result of Republican wisdom." But, continues this Southern Democratic daily:

> "The record is incomplete without the negative side. The Official Spokesman failed to mention that the President had lost his leadership in Congress. He omitted from his list of 'accomplishments' any mention of the reign of special privilege. He forgot to say anything about broken promises to the farmers. There is nothing of Republican graft and corruption as it has been revealed in Republican primaries; nothing of the barter and sale of seats in the United States Senate; nothing of the high tariff wall behind which money sits entrenched while the farmer's bumper products bring him less than a living wage. There are so many things that the Official Spokesman might have mentioned with


PROSPERITY!
PROSPERITY!!
FARMER

MERELY LISTENING IN

—Fitzpatrick in the New York *World.*



"THE GREATEST ERA OF PROSPERITY IN THE HISTORY OF THE COUNTRY"—PRESIDENT COOLIDGE

—Plaschke in the Louisville *Times.*

DEMOCRATIC SLURS AT REPUBLICAN PROSPERITY CLAIMS

interest to the country, but hardly with political profit to himself. Those things must form another political chapter in the life of this nation, and that chapter will not be closed until there has been a real political reckoning."

Just before the prosperity outgiving, the Democratic Congressional Committee issued a denial of Coolidge economy claims, asserting that the cost of Federal Government for the fiscal year 1925 was greater than that of the previous year, and that of 1926 greater than that of 1925 by $55,000,000. Furthermore, it is asserted, the session of Congress just adjourned appropriated nearly half a billion dollars more than the one in March, 1925—"appropriating more and spending more every year, while publicity tales of penny pinching continue to be told—that's 'constructive economy.'" In this connection it might be noted that the estimated budget for 1928 is, according to tentative estimates just made public, $55,000,000 more than the appropriations for the current fiscal year, 1927. Such figures as these convince the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.) that the economy claims are the Administration's vulnerable "Achilles heel." These facts of increasing expenditure ought to be generally known, says the Little Rock *Arkansas Gazette* (Dem.), which adds that while Mr. Coolidge has economy achievements to his credit, "the billions the Republicans talk about having 'saved' largely represent decreases in government expenditures that were inevitable with the passing of the World War period, the return of the Army and Navy to a peace basis, the ending of government control of the railroads, and the disappearance of other extraordinary demands that the war and the period following the war made upon the Treasury."

But the Democrats, replies the Washington *Star* (Ind.), do not present a correct picture; they make no mention of tax-reductions and of national debt retirements out of surplus, and of the fact that the cost of government is on the increase due to expansion to meet the necessary wants of the people. It is nonsense, declares the Chicago *Daily News* (Ind.), "to say that 'Coolidge economy' is a myth." Out of the President's economy policies "has come a continuing prosperity that has touched well-nigh every phase of the national life," agrees the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.). Dozens of Republican papers make practically the same statement. The very presence of Mr. Coolidge in the White House fosters confidence, avers the Seattle *Times* (Ind.), and the Boston *Post* (Dem.) is willing to admit that Coolidge deserves much of the credit for booming business.

Several Democratic journals are inclined to admit the political strength of the prosperity argument. The Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, for instance, says that if the Republicans can only "convince the Western farmers that they are enjoying prosperity; if they can make them believe that they are in an era of good feeling, and if they can hocus-pocus the public generally into believing that the condition of general prosperity is a result of Republican management and that a discontinuance of that management would mean a discontinuance of the national welfare, then they will need no other campaign issue." If prosperity continues, says the Charleston *News and Courier* (Dem.), Mr. Coolidge needs only to sit tight: "At the present time he suits the business interests to a nicety and they will probably frown on any proposal to make a change while fair weather prevails and storm-clouds, if any are in the offing, are not yet perceptible from the centers of capital."

Mr. Coolidge's popularity is a puzzle to many editors. The Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* (Dem.) is inclined to attribute it in part "to unparalleled press support, in part to Mr. Coolidge's complaisant attitude toward the desires of big business, in part to his advocacy of tax-reduction, and in part to his masterly practise of the arts of the small-town politician." The St. Louis *Star* (Ind.) concludes that "as President Mr. Coolidge and his Administration closely parallel James Monroe and the 'era of good feeling' that marked Monroe's two terms." And Mark Sullivan, in a syndicated newspaper article, predicts that "future historians will fix Coolidge's Administration as the one in which America had greater prosperity than it ever had before." And the arresting prospect of this prosperity, as Mr. Sullivan sees it, is not the quantity of it but the diffusion of it:

> "During these years there came to the average man an access to material goods, a command of necessities, conveniences and luxuries as the average man never had before. Almost the poorest man, in fact, came into possession of material means for comfort and ease greater than was possest by George Washington, who was the richest man of his time. To mention but one example during this period, the average man could have for a few weeks' wages an automobile which, in essence, has the power of twenty to sixty horses, able to carry him about the surface of

the earth at a speed and with a degree of comfort which would have been envied by that English king who offered to exchange his kingdom for the power of a single horse.

"These years of Coolidge's Administration have seen the climax of the effect of the perfection of the internal combustion engine, one of many immense enrichments in the material sense. These same years of Coolidge's Administration are seeing the beginning of the wide-spread diffusion of electric power. The carrying of electric power to the farms and to the average man everywhere is now in about the stage where the diffusion of the automobile was about 1910.

"Coolidge's Administration will be associated in history with the enrichment of the common man. But, while Coolidge's Administration will be used as a convenient mark to fix the time when this material enrichment came to America, one may fairly doubt whether the future historian, if he is discriminating, will give the credit for it to any President or to any aspect of politics. The enrichment has come about as the result of the work of patient men in science and ingenious and resourceful men in industry."

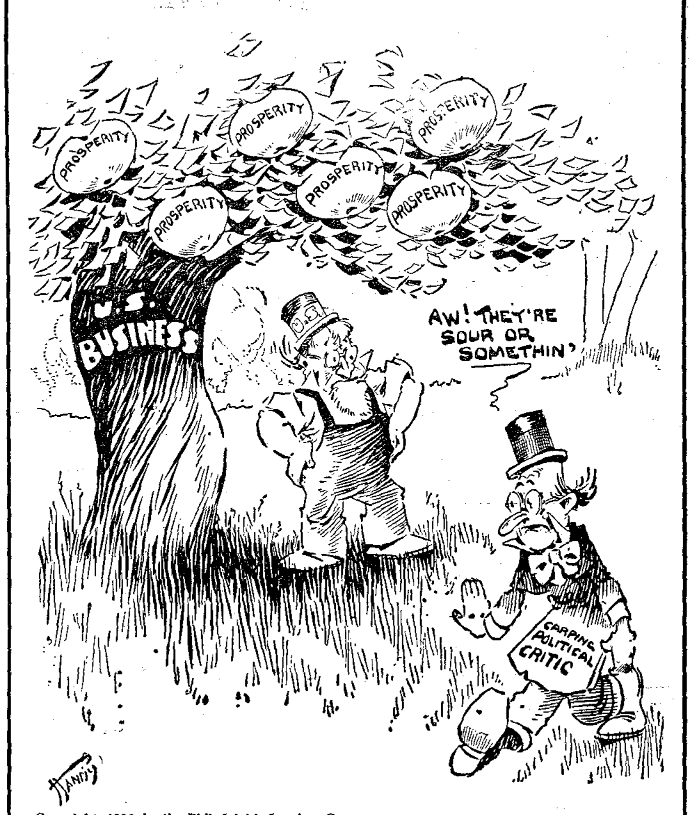
Whether consciously or unconsciously, President Coolidge "has sounded his own keynote for 1928," writes Robert T. Small for the Consolidated Press; "it is the prosperity of the nation." Whatever Democrats may say, "Mr. Coolidge is the Chief Executive at this most fortunate period, and as such is entitled to claim all the credit he desires," and "even the keenest of the Republican politicians admit that they do not see how President Coolidge is to be kept out of the nomination in 1928, if the country remains prosperous." Hence it would not be surprizing to this political observer "if he turns political history upside down by serving the unprecedented 'single term.'" Political writers attached to the summer White House and those remaining in Washington were much concerned earlier this month over the possibilities of a Coolidge renomination in 1928. Senator Cameron (Rep., Ariz.), Edsel Ford, and Richard Washburn Child all visited Mr. Coolidge and came away saying that the people would insist on his running again. Every new guest at White Pine Camp gave "the third term talk more momentum," observes one correspondent on the spot. But another insisted that he had full and complete authority to say that "President Coolidge has not conveyed to any person, friend or foe, an intimation of his intention about the Republican Presidential nomination in 1928."

The problem now confronting the Republican leaders, says David Lawrence in a New York *Sun* dispatch, is this: "Will the American people permit a Chief Executive to administer their affairs for more than eight consecutive years?" As Mr. Lawrence sees it:

"Judging by the economic situation of the country to-day, the fact that a precedent is involved might carry little weight. The party leaders of America, both Democrats and Republicans, count far more on the prosperity issue than academic controversies on points in constitutional practise or unbroken tradition. If Mr. Coolidge were to be as fortunate in 1928 as he is to-day, with an unprecedented prosperity, the third-term differences will not alarm the party leaders. If, however, the situation is not so good as to-day, they will use the third-term bogy as a means of selecting another candidate.

"The 'favorite sons' and the other candidates are beginning now to shake their heads dubiously about the American people ever permitting a man to go beyond the eight years. The Democrats look forward eagerly to that issue as they realize its sentimental value. They will use Roosevelt's words and the words of George Washington in declining a third term. But everything will depend on the mood of the country, and whether the present blessing of wealth and industrial contentment are continued in as great a measure in 1928."

It does not seem at all likely to the Washington *Star* (Ind.) that the American people could be led to believe that President Coolidge "should not be reelected in 1928 because he served nineteen months of the unexpired term of President Harding." The Minneapolis *Tribune* (Rep.) is willing to "set it down now as a foregone conclusion that if President Coolidge permits the use of his name for nomination in 1928, and if his party and the voters generally think he should be continued in office on the strength of his record, they will not let the third term idea stand in the way, and there is no sufficient reason why they should; the President willing, he should be kept on the job just as long as the people manifest a desire to have him there." The St. Joseph *News-Press* and Salt Lake City *Deseret News* (Ind.) in the Middle and Far West respectively, agree that Mr. Coolidge is an almost certain—and formidable—candidate for reelection in 1928. The Democratic New York *Evening World* takes cognizance of the President's inside position in securing delegates and the lack of any popular feeling for the opposition to rally around as making his nomination almost inevitable. And then—



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ANYWAY, HE CAN'T DENY THEY ARE THERE

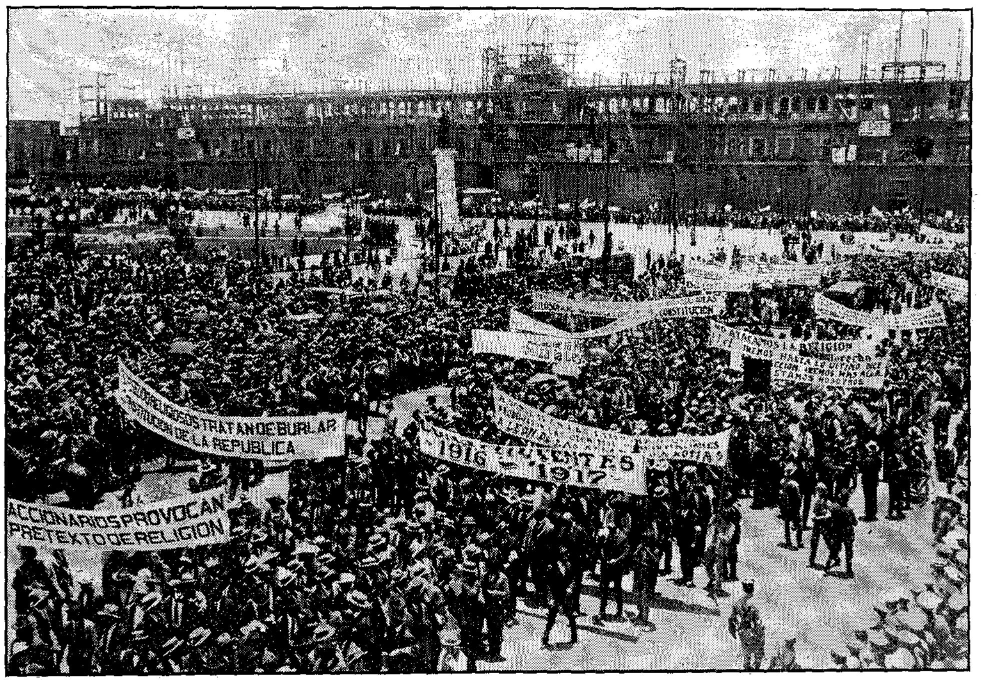
—Hanny in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

"It depends on the Democrats, and they are confidently counted upon to make consummate asses of themselves again by quarreling over nonessentials and extraneous issues that the Republican press will kindly suggest to them from time to time. Thus it may turn out that that which Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Jackson did not want, and Grant and Roosevelt could not get, may fall to Calvin Coolidge."

But there are a considerable number of Democratic papers that can not envisage four years more of Coolidge after 1928. The Savannah *News* and Birmingham *Age-Herald* do not see how Mr. Coolidge could possibly overcome the sentiment opposed to a third-term President. Mr. Coolidge does not impress the Philadelphia *Record* "as a man who can get what Washington refused and Grant and Roosevelt failed to secure." "If President Coolidge ignores precedent and minimizes his growing unpopularity, he will be defeated either in the convention or in the election," predicts the Asheville *Times*. It looks at present to the Charleston *Gazette* "as if he will have to have more than the usual 'Coolidge luck' to pull through in 1928. As Josh Billings once said: 'When a man starts down-hill everything seems to be greased for the occasion.'"

THE CALL FOR INTERVENTION IN MEXICO

THE TROUBLED HISTORY of our diplomatic relations with Mexico during the last ten years seems to the New York *Journal of Commerce* and other American newspapers to be entering upon still another phase, with the pressure that is being brought to bear upon President Coolidge to intervene, in some way, to end the conflict between President Calles and the Catholic Church in Mexico. This conflict and the events leading up to it were discust in the August 14 number of THE DIGEST. The deadlock between State and Church remains unbroken, despite diplomatic representations by Great Britain in behalf of Mexican property owned by English churches; an economic boycott by Mexican Catholics, rich and poor alike; the demand of the newly formed New York City organization, the Association for the Protection of Religious Rights in Mexico, that the United States withdraw recognition from Mexico; a government order directing the seizure of ranch and business property in Mexico reported to be controlled by the Catholic clergy, altho appearing in the names of private citizens, and said to be worth more than $12,500,000; an attempt to enlist the aid of the American Federation of Labor on the side of the Mexican Government, which is supported by the Mexican Federation in the present crisis; the plea of President Leguia of Peru that an effort be made "toward the reestablishment of harmony with the Church," with its blunt rejection by President Calles; and, finally, the call of the Knights of Columbus upon President Coolidge and the Department of State to "put an end to the ignominious contempt that has been shown by President Calles for America's appeal." The Mexican Government, says L. C. Speers, New York *Times* correspondent at Mexico City, "with the hand of President Calles at the helm, is not yielding an inch, while, on the other side, the heads of the Church, with an occasional exception, are continuing their policy of silence." Meanwhile, the American Federation of Labor remains neutral, and President Coolidge finds no reason to act upon the suggestion of the Knights of Columbus.



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

MEXICANS PARADING IN SUPPORT OF CALLES

The parade of August 1 in Mexico City, organized by the Mexican Federation of Labor and made up largely of workingmen and government employees. The paraders are said to have numbered 50,000. Some of the inscriptions on the banners are, in English, "Down with the Clergy," "Catholic Priests are Parasites," "The Clergy are Rich; the People Poor," "Long Live the Supreme Government."

Out of all the charges and countercharges made by representatives of the Mexican Government and the Catholic Church, both in Mexico and the United States, the one pronouncement selected by the majority of editorial writers for comment seems to be the Knights of Columbus resolutions, of which the New York *Evening World* says:

> "The Supreme Council of the Knights of Columbus has adopted resolutions on the Mexican situation putting it squarely up to the President to break off diplomatic relations with Mexico. These resolutions also demand the lifting of the embargo on the exportation of arms and ammunition into Mexico. This is more serious than the mere breaking off of diplomatic relations since it means a real participation in the controversy in Mexico.
>
> "The reply of Secretary Kellogg is that we shall interfere only in cases where American rights in Mexico are violated."

Said the "K. of C." on the occasion of its annual convention at Philadelphia:

> "The Knights of Columbus, having viewed with deliberation the present political situation in Mexico, hereby solemnly aver that we would be neglectful of our duty if we did not register an unqualified protest against the policy of President Calles upon his recent despotic use of the armed forces of his military régime in oppressing the great majority of the people of Mexico, who are struggling for the right to worship God according to the dictates of their conscience.
>
> "We warn our fellow American citizens that they can not endure at their very door-step, with impunity, the Russianizing of Mexico. The Soviet philosophy controls the military powers there. . . . Calles and Obregon are enthusiastic supporters of the Bolshevist concept of government. . . . Ministers of all religions are denied the right to exercise their sacred functions; professions and vocations are prohibited; the right to take sacred vows for the service of God is denied; freedom of conscience is illegal; freedom of the press, freedom of petition, freedom of speech and lawful assemblage to present grievances of the people are denied and forbidden; freedom of education is repudiated and abolished; individual liberty is impossible; intolerance is edified; confiscation and spoliation of property are justified; constitutional liberty and orderly government are unknown; liberty, justice and right have been assassinated by the Red rulers of Mexico; Communism in principle, precept and practise is made the order of the day.
>
> "We call upon the President and the State Department to put an end to this ignominious contempt which has been shown by Calles for America's appeal."

"President Calles has not the slightest intention of listening to appeals made in the name of God or humanity," declares *The Irish World*, of New York, "but he will listen quickly enough if the right kind of pressure is brought to bear." This paper would have American manufacturers boycott all goods from Mexico. Of the demand made upon our Government, *The Irish World* says:

> "This arraignment of the present Mexican Government, resting as it does on a solid basis of undisputed and indisputable facts, brings home to the American people a vivid sense of the hideous wrongs inflicted upon our Mexican neighbors, who are treated as outlaws in their native land because they refuse to prove false to their religious convictions. The Knights of

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Columbus calls upon the Washington Government not to show itself indifferent to the antichristian crusade ruthlessly carried on at our very doors."

Conde B. Pallen, editor of the Catholic Encyclopedia, declares in a Washington *Star* article that—

"It is upon American moral support by way of the recognition of their Government that the Calles adventurers rely in their effort to exterminate the Catholic Church in Mexico. They also bank morally upon the belief that American public opinion, which is so largely Protestant, is indifferent to the welfare of the Catholic Church in Mexico. But here the Calles crowd are reckoning without their host."

On the other hand, points out the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, "it must be clear to every one who stops to think, that the religious issue in Mexico is one that must be left in the hands of the Mexican people." "Nobody would be quicker than an American to deny the right of a foreign Government the right to interfere in our affairs; and we must accord to other countries the same respect we demand for our own," observes the Savannah *News*. "Any attempt to use the United States Government to fight the battles of the Catholic Church in Mexico will only accentuate religious lines, and play into the hands of the Ku Klux Klan," maintains *The Nation* (N. Y.), and the Columbus *Ohio State Journal* agrees that "the best course for the United States to pursue is to keep hands off." Continues this Ohio paper:

"It is an extraordinarily delicate and dangerous thing for one nation to interfere in what another regards as its own internal affairs. Such a course is certain to cause intense feeling, and more than likely to intensify and prolong the very conditions against which the protest is made."

"One can easily understand the indignation exprest by the Knights of Columbus over the sufferings of their fellow Catholics in Mexico," notes the New York *Times*. "But when they call upon the United States to change its policy toward Mexico, the case demands further examination." As for the attitude of Mr. Coolidge, the Brooklyn *Eagle* is convinced that:

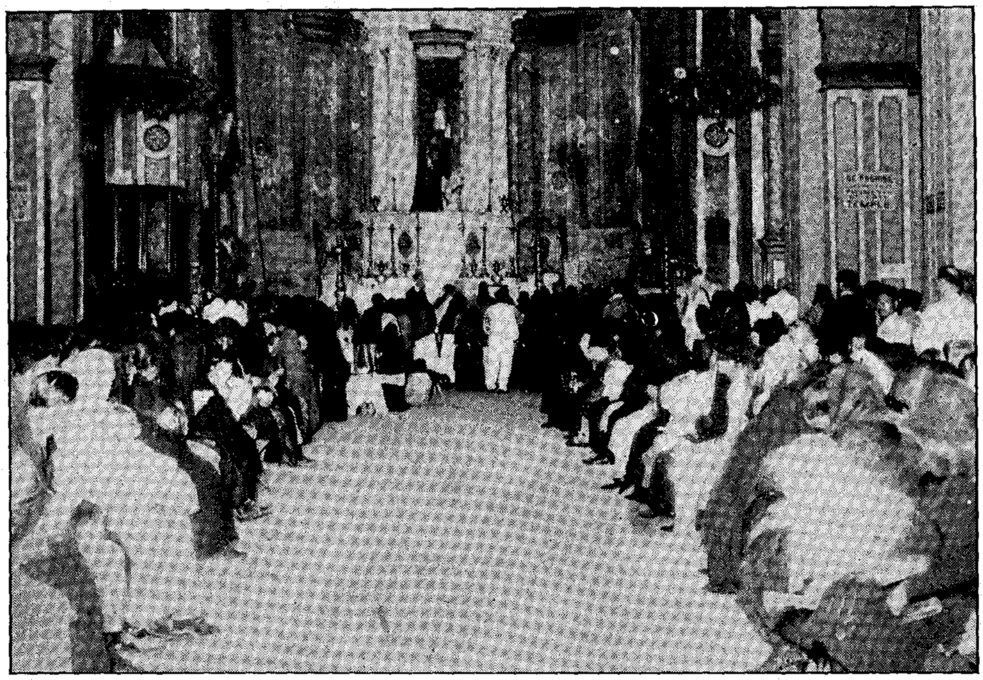
"The President personally sympathizes with the emotions that stir the Knights of Columbus and other organizations and individuals in this country to protest against the extraordinary and oppressive measures taken by the Mexican Government against the Catholic Church. A deeply religious man himself, Mr. Coolidge must share the feelings of those who deplore and condemn interference with the freedom of any church anywhere to minister to the spiritual needs of its members. But as President, Mr. Coolidge takes the only possible course when he regards the Mexican crisis as one with which the Government of the United States has no direct concern until or unless American rights or property are put in jeopardy."

"Were the President to act upon the suggestion made by the Knights of Columbus, it would be interpreted throughout the world as an attempt on the part of the United States to meddle in the war between Calles and the Church," believes *The Jersey Journal*, and for this and other reasons the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* considers the action taken by the Knights of Columbus "most unfortunate." We read on:

"The convention has also branded the anticlericalism of the Mexican Government as Communism, which would be beside the point even if it were true, and has appropriated $1,000,000 for a campaign of propaganda in this country, an error in judgment which we fear will have the deplorable result of only stirring up a religious controversy here that has now just about died a natural and merited death.

"Americans may hold whatever opinion they please about the present quarrel between the Church and State in Mexico, but there is one which they all can hold in common. It is that Mexico should be left perfectly free to reach its own settlement, and that America should adopt an attitude of scrupulous non-intervention."

The New York *World*, in fact, is convinced that—



Photograph from Wide World Photos

DEVOUT MEXICAN CATHOLICS WORSHIPING WITHOUT THEIR PRIESTS

The scene is typical of those in Catholic churches throughout Mexico after the Government took over the edifices and the priests ceased to function because of the Government's policy. These Mexicans in the Vera Cruz Cathedral are praying without a priest and without the sacraments.

"The effect of any foreign intervention, such as has been suggested by the Knights of Columbus, would be to strengthen Calles in Mexico and to increase, rather than to diminish, the severity of his policy toward the Church. An intervention, in fact, such as the lifting of the embargo on arms, or the withdrawal of recognition, would transform the struggle from one which divides the Mexican people into one which unites them against the foreigner.

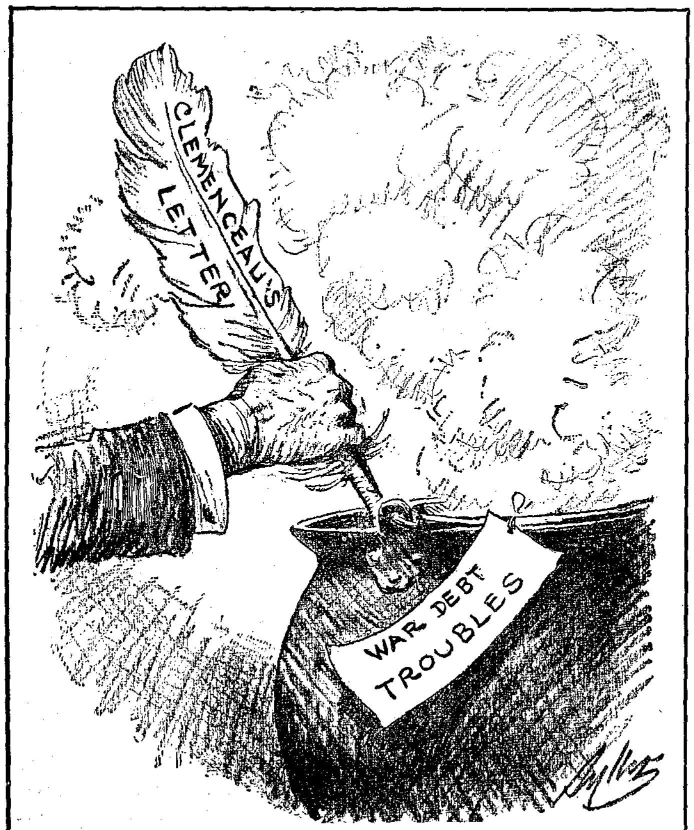
"There is a great section of the Mexican people which feels that President Calles's present policy goes beyond the separation of Church and State and is in fact an attempt to dominate the Church. But if once President Calles became involved in a quarrel with a foreign State they would have to rally around him. They could not, as Mexican patriots, support a foreign Power which was trying to dictate the policy of their own Government.

"If President Calles were losing ground in Mexico, nothing would help so much as a diplomatic intervention from Washington. The history of the Russian revolution proves this over and over again. Every time the Allies sent another army into Russia more anti-Bolshevik Russians joined the Red Army. The more pressure there was from the outside, the stronger and more ruthless the Bolshevik dictatorship became. It was only when the Allies gave up the policy of intervention that the moderate elements in Russia gradually got into power and were able to begin readjusting the Soviet policy to the economic facts.

"The present Calles policy is an extreme policy. It embodies many principles which are at variance with the American conception of religious liberty. Mexico being a country which is almost entirely Catholic, it is certain that sooner or later the Calles policy will be modified. But it will not be modified so long as President Calles can claim that Mexico is once more being threatened by the United States."

THE "TIGER'S" PLEA FOR FRANCE

PATHOS AND DRAMA, GALLIC FIRE and eloquence; even traces of Gallic guile, are discovered by our publicists in the open letter to President Coolidge with which ex-Premier Clemenceau of France, the "Tiger" and "Old Man Victory" of War times, recently startled France and America. It is no less than an entire reconsideration of France's debt, urged with such oratory as "France is not for sale, even to her friends," that is demanded by Clemenceau, in the course of "an appeal which broke, like a thunderclap, his six years of political silence." He compares the separate peace between the United States and Germany to that of Russia at Brest-Litovsk. He calls Verdun to witness that "France has thrown her all into the pit of blood-money." While one of our commentators, the editor of *The Manufacturers Record* (Baltimore), declares that "Millions of Americans heartily agree with every word of the letter, and deeply regret that, for its own honor, this country has not canceled the alleged indebtedness to France," a Midwestern editor asserts that "impudence and intellectual dishonesty" characterize the Clemenceau utterance, and the Washington *Post*, alleging that the letter was written for its effect on France's politics, demands: "If the crocodile's tears are hypocritical, what are the 'Tiger's' tears?"



JUST STIRRING IT UP

—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*.

In the midst of this lively diversity of opinion, the Detroit *News* expresses a middle ground, very generally held, in its announcement that, even if the plea is illogical, "we can not find it in our hearts to become impatient with M. Clemenceau. After all, he is a very old man. After all, he loves his country." To the charge that he came forward as the "self-elected" advocate of France, the "Tiger" explains to an American correspondent that he wrote to the American President in response to hundreds of requests from both Frenchmen and Americans that he "frankly plead his nation's cause before the United States and the world." Omitting a few paragraphs, his plea runs:

> "If nations were but business houses, bankers' accounts would settle the fate of the world. You are claiming from us payment of a debt, not of commerce, but of war. You know, as we do, that our Treasury is empty. In such a case the debtor must sign promissory notes, and that is just what you are asking us to do, and yet each of us ought to believe that settlement in cash will be made on the day fixt.
>
> "Now, it is an open secret that in this affair there are only imaginary dates of payment, which will lead up to a loan with solid security in the shape of our territorial possessions, as was the case for Turkey. Such a thing, Mr. President, I am bound to tell you, we shall never accept.
>
> "France is not for sale, even to her friends. Independent she came to us; independent we shall leave her. Ask yourself whether, according to President Monroe, you would feel otherwise about the American continent.
>
> "If France were to disappear under the blows of her enemies and of her sworn 'friends' (this word friends is placed in quotation marks by Clemenceau himself), there would remain of her a name to be proud of.
>
> "Wherein have we failed to fulfil all the demands of duty? Ought we to have surrendered our fortresses to Germany when she demanded them from us under penalty of a declaration of war? Will any one get up and say we have done nothing but submit to the inevitable? Does Verdun prove we have fought badly?
>
> "Yes, we have thrown everything into the abyss—blood and money—as England and the United States did on their side, but it was France's territory that was devastated scientifically. For three deadly years we awaited this declaration from America, 'France is the frontier of liberty'—three years of blood and money oozing from every pore.
>
> "Come to our villages and read the endless lists of their dead and make comparisons, if you will. Was this not a 'bank account,' the loss of this vital force of youth?
>
> "As Russia did at Brest-Litovsk, America has made a separate peace with Germany without even the slightest suggestion of an adjustment with her comrades in arms. That was the blood truce with the common enemy. To-day a money peace between the Allied and Associated powers is being devised.
>
> "How is it we failed to foresee what is now happening? Why did we *not* halt under the shells and convoke a board meeting of profiteers to decide the question whether it would allow us to continue in defense of the finest conquest in the finest histories? Must the myth of German reparations lead up to American cash collections?"

American official reaction to the letter includes a brief statement from President Coolidge to the effect that the whole matter is now out of his hands; and a suggestion from Senator Borah, head of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations:

> "If they want to cancel their debts, let them include all debts and all reparations and show that benefit of the cancelation will go to humanity and to betterment of the masses of Europe, and not to the benefit of the imperialistic schemes which are now crushing the life out of people who were in no sense responsible for this war."

This suggestion, called "left-hand," by one newspaper critic, is criticized on the score of practicability, but Senator Borah's further observation—that the Clemenceau letter is "cruelly misleading," and "unjust"—finds many echoes in our press. "The claws of the Tiger are sharp," observes the Boston *Herald*, "but we think that the thrust is hardly deserved." It required "not only a magnificent contempt for facts, but a practical genius for bad manners," adds the Minneapolis *Tribune*, "to juxtapose America's separate treaty with Germany with Russia's separate treaty with Germany." "Americans ought to find no fault with the old Tiger for growling a little," in the opinion of the Washington *Post*. And—

> "As for the fear that the French debt agreement will lead to the partition of French territory, M. Clemenceau speaks fantastically, with ludicrous ignorance of American official and public opinion. No one in the United States advocates the taking of French territory in payment of the debt to America. The suggestion is preposterous."

As for the debt itself, argues the editor of the Philadelphia *Record*, if M. Clemenceau does not wish to regard it as a commercial obligation:

"It is needful to remind him that it is a great deal more. It is a debt of honor so far as France is able to pay it. We have not treated the debt as a commercial obligation; we have reduced our claim to the amount which two French Ministries have believed their country could pay. But is France treating it as a debt of honor? If a man can not pay, the creditor can not get his money. If a nation can not pay, or if it can, but will not, pay, there is no way of compelling it to pay. We can get no judgment; we can attach no property. After all, the payment rests upon the honor of the debtor nation.

"The French repudiationists do not wish to appear as such; they want us to let France out by saying that it doesn't owe us anything."

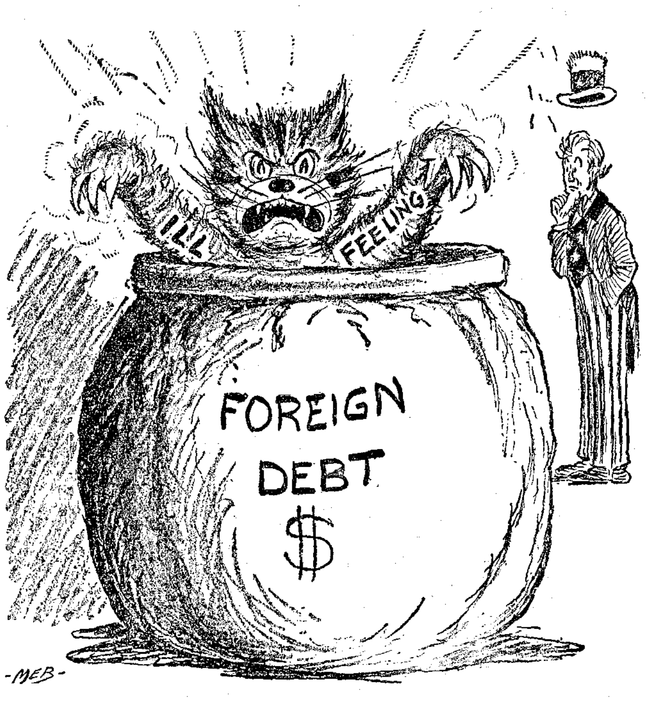
"Grossly insulting to the American people" in great part, comments the Detroit *Free Press* of Clemenceau's plea. The general effect will be to make matters worse than they are, declare, in effect, such representative and scattered journals as the Providence *Journal*, Pittsburgh *Gazette Times*, Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, Columbus *Ohio State Journal*, Troy *Record*, and Louisville *Times*. This campaign, "inaugurated overseas to make the United States cancel the debts owing it," was bad enough already, says the Manchester *Union*, and:

"If persisted in, it will speedily create a deep feeling of resentment on this side. The United States will not tolerate, for one minute, the idea that we shall pay the costs of a war which we had nothing to do with starting, into which we were forced reluctantly, and in which we provided the ultimate power of men and treasure that made victory possible. That obligation rests not on this side of the Atlantic, but over where the vicious circle of enmities, jealousies, commercial rivalries, territorial ambitions, that made the war inevitable, had its origin."

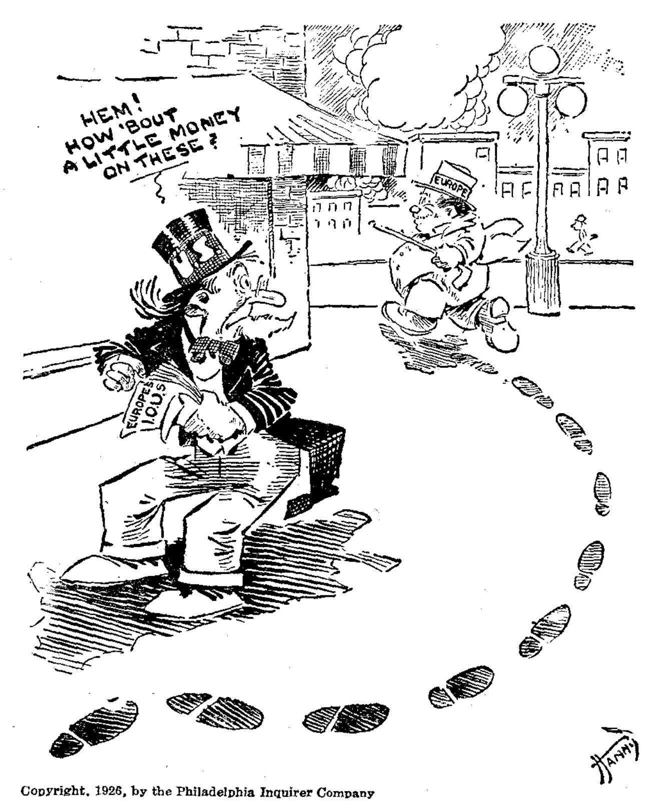
Another phase of the situation is brought out by several commentators, both in this country and in France, who recall that, just at the present moment, Poincaré, the Tiger's bitter political rival, is trying to get matters straightened out in France. In Washington, reports David Lawrence, in one of his syndicated articles, Clemenceau's appeal is "merely construed as a bit of French politics." Mr. Lawrence proceeds:

"M. Clemenceau belongs to that school of French politics which has been defending war policies ever since 1918. It was M. Clemenceau who insisted that the last pound of flesh be paid by Germany reparations, and the same view-point kept M. Poincaré, now premier of France, from listening to the suggestion of 'capacity to pay' as a basis for the settlement of the German debt; while at the same time the French people were being misled by the political orators into believing that Germany would and could pay in full.

"Now that the French people have been disillusioned, the same group of political leaders are endeavoring to shift the burden to the creditors—America and Great Britain."



THE WILD CAT IN THE BAG
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.


HEM! HOW 'BOUT A LITTLE MONEY ON THESE?
EUROPE
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HANNY

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THE WAY TO LOSE A FRIEND
—Hanny in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

As the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* explains:

"The Tiger is old, but he has political protégés who are young and ambitious. The Clemenceau letter will be helpful to all French politicians who do not want to pay the debts. It will help hide from the French public the fact that France has never paid a sou on her war debts and that these debts, therefore, have had nothing whatever to do with the fall of the franc or the troubles of France. And—that is about all the letter can do."

According to the New York *World*, "M. Clemenceau says that France will never accept the debt settlement." Furthermore—

"He charges that the agreement, if accepted, would threaten the independence of France.

"Against our tariff barriers any foreign nation must find it difficult to finance huge payments to the United States. But will it be easier sixty-two years from now? Easier when the payments at their greatest reach $400,000,000 a year? Easier when the veterans who fought in a common cause shall nearly all be in their graves?"

The New York *Times*, in somewhat similar vein, declares that "to point out the inconsistencies of M. Clemenceau would be of no avail. What we have to consider is the fact that his utterance undoubtedly expresses, in a bold and striking way, the prevailing sentiment toward the United States of a great majority of the French people." Even if nothing can be done at present, concludes *The Times*, "ought we not here to open our eyes to the need of a general reconsideration and readjustment of the war debts before many years are past?" *The Manufacturers Record*, going even further, congratulates Clemenceau, and vigorously advocates "the canceling of all debts of the Allies to America, not only because we believe that we owe the Allies more than they owe us, but because in advancing this money we were helping the Allies to fight our own battles against Germany."

KENTUCKY'S FIRST CONGRESSWOMAN

ANOTHER POLITICAL "VINDICATION" is discerned by the independent New York *Evening Post* in the nomination for the House of Representatives of Mrs. John W. Langley, Republican, of Kentucky, to fill the seat formerly held by her husband, who is now serving a sentence in Atlanta Penitentiary for conspiracy to violate the Prohibition law. Nomination, incidentally, is held to be equivalent to election. Mrs. Langley will succeed A. J. Kirk, who is serving the unexpired term of her husband, and will be the first Congresswoman from Kentucky.

In a poll of Kentucky papers by telegraph, we find them generally agreeing that Mrs. Langley's nomination "may be traced to the inherent loyalty of the mountain folk," to quote the Republican Lexington *Leader*. In two months Mrs. Langley is said to have delivered more than a hundred speeches, each time glorifying the name of her husband and promising to carry forward the principles for which he stood. As we are reminded by the Lexington daily:

Keystone View photograph

"THE LADY HAS THE BRAINS"

One of the "home folks" of the mountainous Tenth Kentucky Congressional District which will send Mrs. Langley to the House of Representatives, once described the Langleys': "John Langley wears the breeches, but the lady has the brains."

> "John Langley served his district, the Tenth Congressional, through nine terms, and was reelected for the tenth. That he was able, in a region where politics is an industry, to ride down opposition time after time is an indication of the strong personal attachment which his constituents had for him. There are thousands of voters in his district who believe he was the victim of a political conspiracy. As for Mrs. Langley, she is no stranger to the ways of politics. She is the daughter of former Congressman Gudger, of North Carolina, and since her marriage to Mr. Langley she has been quite active in State and local politics."

To an opposition paper, the Lexington *Herald* (Dem.), "there could be no clearer demonstration that the Republicans of the Langley district do not regard a conviction for violation of the Prohibition law as a disgrace, or the conviction of the Congressman as a bar to further service after he is released from prison." As the former Congressman has completed one-third of his term of two years, he is eligible for parole. While the Paducah *News-Democrat* (Dem.) has little sympathy for Congresswoman Langley's husband, and does not believe he can be vindicated by popular vote, "the fact that he is serving a prison term does not rob his wife of her character, nor of her right to represent her district in Congress." Moreover, adds this Kentucky paper, "Mrs. Langley is probably better equipped for the duties of the office than the average Congressman." The Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.) also interprets the recent primary results as an instance of loyalty to John W. Langley, "in the penitentiary or out," and a recognition among the Republicans of the Tenth District that "Mrs. Langley is better equipped intellectually than her husband for service in Congress." Besides, points out *The Kentucky Post* (Ind.), of Covington, "the Langley political machine has dominated his district, where liquor law violations are not considered serious, for many years." "Mrs. Langley's victory was simply a triumph of sentiment over reason," explains the Paducah *Evening Sun* (Ind.). "The resulting situation," adds *The Sun*, "can not be satisfactorily explained; it must simply be endured."

Mrs. Langley, telegraphs the Owensboro *Messenger* (Dem.), "evidently believes that her husband is a martyr, and that his conviction was part of a conspiracy to get rid of him. Her first statement after the nomination was that she would go to Congress and keep his seat for him until he could come back to claim his own." This reminds the Louisville *Herald-Post* (Ind. Dem.) of the comment of one of the "home folks" of an earlier day:

> "'John Langley,' he observed, 'wears the breeches, but the lady has the brains.'
>
> "Now, brains is something of which Washington, or the Kentucky delegation in Washington, can not have too much. So we take pleasure in felicitating the Representative-from-the-Tenth-that-is-to-be. Without dwelling on the circumstances, we know that she will make good."

In other parts of the country, however, editors seem less inclined to allow sentiment or chivalry to affect their judgment. "The Langley episode is the Ferguson case all over again," complains the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. "Mrs. Ferguson ran for Governor of Texas to 'vindicate' her husband, 'Governor Jim,' after he had been impeached." In fact, *The Ledger* goes on:

> "So far most women have entered public life because of the death or other misfortune of fathers and husbands. One of the first Congresswomen was Mrs. Winifred Mason Huck, of Illinois, chosen after the death of her father. Gov. Nellie Ross, of Wyoming, is Governor by reason of her husband's death. Edith Nourse Rogers, of Massachusetts, was elected to fill a vacancy left by the death of her husband. Florence P. Kahn, of California, was chosen at another special election to succeed her deceased husband. Mary Teresa Norton, of New Jersey, is an exception to this husband-father succession custom.
>
> "The Fergusons and Langleys have put a new element into politics, which is as feminine as it is new. If this 'vindication' idea spreads, politics will become even more complicated."

The Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.) argues that "practically all of our Congresswomen and Madame Governors have come into office through succession of one sort or another." But, it adds:

> "Miss Jeannette Rankin, the pioneer of the sex in the Washington House of Representatives, attained to her position in her own right. And, if recollection is correct, she is about the only one to do so, except, of course, Mrs. Felton, who was a Senator only for one day, and hardly counts.
>
> "So far it can hardly be said that any of the women Congressmen or Governors have achieved convincing success as office holders, for not one in the whole list has been reelected, which is the best evidence of making good in politics. But at least one or two of the Congresswomen were renominated, and Mrs. Ross seems certain to win that measure of approval at least. On the other hand, Mrs. Ferguson could not get as much as a primary indorsement from her party after her term in Texas. So Mrs. Langley will have a fine chance to lead the way for the repairers of damaged family political fortunes."

After Mrs. Langley's victory at the primary, dispatches quoted her as expressing gratitude, particularly to "the mountain women of Kentucky." To the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) this term has "vast significance." Continues this paper:

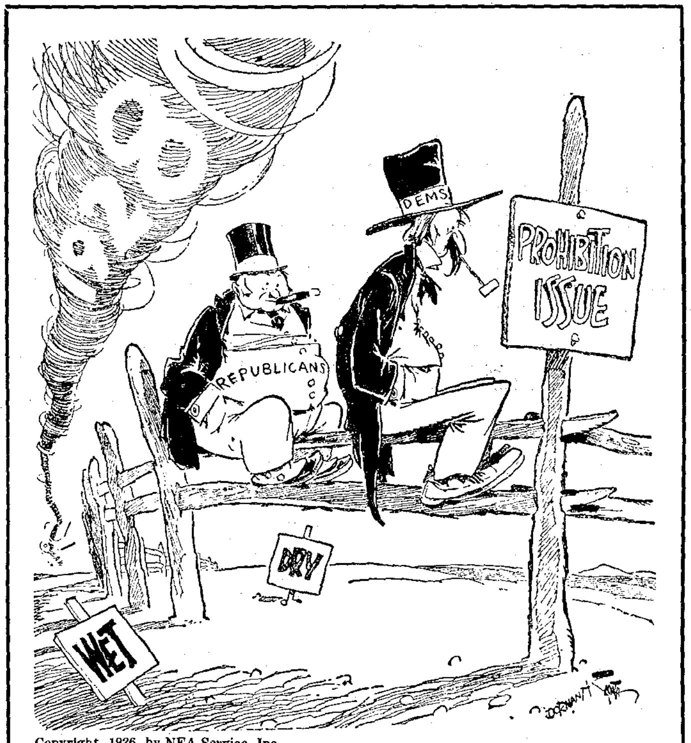
> "In the Alleghanies, the inherent right to make corn whisky and sell it has been strongly supported ever since the Civil War. Indeed it is closely associated in history with that war. The 'Moonshiners' were of families loyal to the Union. When an internal revenue tax of $1 a gallon was put on their product by the National Congress controlled by the party they had supported their spirit was one of defiance, the defiance that rebukes ingratitude.

"Nowhere is the adverse psychology affecting the Prohibition law so solidly based on historical as well as present conditions. So many 'Moonshiners' have been sent to prison in sixty years for insisting on what they considered an inherent right, that prison for Langley on a cognate charge means no disgrace at all, only bad luck. That explains the primary vote in the Tenth Kentucky. The 'Mountain Women' fought nobly."

WET SPOTS IN WESTERN PRIMARIES

PORTENTS OF A BREAK in our national drouth are discerned by a number of political weather prophets in the recent primaries in Missouri, Kansas, Tennessee, West Virginia, and Montana. The Ohio primaries are considered inconclusive on Prohibition, since all the dry Republicans won and the Democrats nominated a "moderate wet," Atlee Pomerene, for Senator, and renominated Governor Donahey, a dry. "Missouri is the latest to cloud up and rain, politically," observes the New York *Morning Telegraph,* which prophesies a "veritable soaking shower, prior to the 1928 presidential campaign and the reconvening of Congress." As the Cincinnati *Enquirer* views the situation, "in Missouri, Senator George H. Williams, Republican, and Representative Harry B. Hawes, Democrat, overwhelmed their dry opponents on a very strictly defined issue." It is only fair to add, as a number of editors point out, that Senator Williams, altho generally credited with being wet, refused to go further than the announcement that he would abide by results of the Prohibition referendum which Missouri will conduct this fall, and the Minneapolis *Tribune* says "he proceeded in his campaign on the postulate that Prohibition is not an issue but a fact that should be respected as such." Even the dry New York *Evening Post,* reviewing the recent primaries in general, and Missouri's wet-and-dry battle in particular, admits in a head-line that "They like Them Wet in Missouri." To quote the summary of *The Post:*

"In the six State primaries of Tuesday, wherever drys clashed with wets, the drys got the worst of it. Montana has two Congressmen. Both are wet and both were renominated. Virginia is a dry citadel, but the Democrats of the Second District renamed the very wet Congressman Joseph T. Deal.



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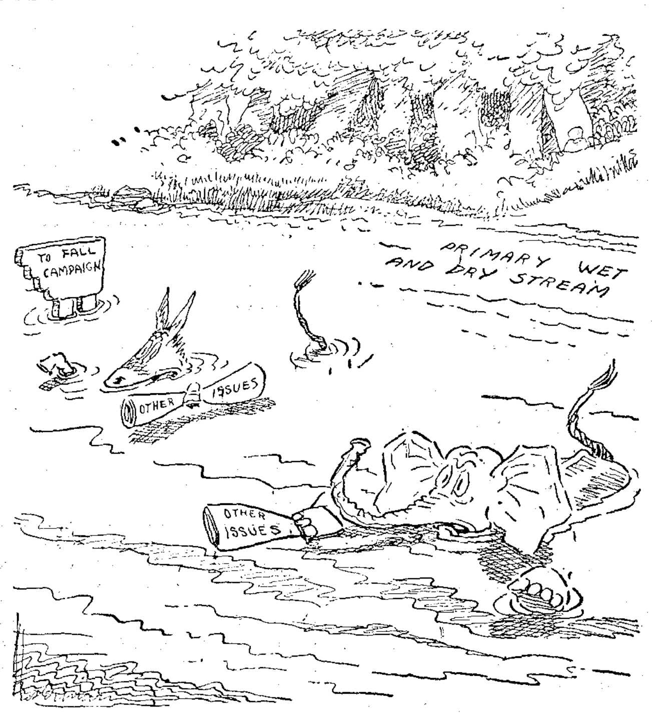
SOME GUYS HAVE TO WAIT FOR A CYCLONE TO HIT 'EM

—Smith for the NEA Service.



HARD TO KEEP THEIR MINDS ON ANYTHING ELSE

—Westerman in the Columbus *Ohio State Journal.*

"Oklahoma and Kansas were more excited about the Ku Klux Klan than about liquor, red, brown, yellow, or otherwise. Kansas Republicans renamed Senator Curtis. Oklahoma Republicans renominated Senator Harreld, and in both States both parties had their troubles with the Klan.

"The real battle was in Missouri. Up-State Missouri is usually Democratic and admittedly dry. St. Louis, Republican by anywhere from 30,000 to 50,000 votes, is as wet as the Mississippi in a June rise. Regardless of certain record votes to the contrary and of Senator 'Jim' Reed's wet victories, there are divers political railbirds who maintain the State is dry."

The St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* forwards this opinion from the scene of action:

"The outstanding result of the State-wide primaries for United States Senator is the complete rout of the Anti-Saloon League. Neither Representative Hawes, on the Democratic ticket, nor Senator Williams, on the Republican ticket, had the indorsement of the Anti-Saloon League. To the contrary, the Anti-Saloon League concentrated its strength on their opponents.

"In the case of Mr. Hawes, particularly, the Anti-Saloon League's defeat is conspicuous. The League concentrated its fight on Hawes."

Another Missouri editor, writing in the St. Joseph *News-Press,* believes that "Missouri may be wet, or it may be dry, but at least the successful candidates for United States Senator on both Republican and Democratic tickets refuse to come to heel at the crack of the Anti-Saloon League whip." And, "whatever the effect of this upon the issue of Prohibition, there can be no doubt that it is wholesome for the politics of the nation and of the State."

The returns of the election, in the opinion of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat,* "indicated a preponderance of wet sentiment in Missouri." This Missouri journal admits that there may be some doubt about the interpretation since "it is no doubt true that both Williams and Hawes, even tho they had the warm opposition of the Anti-Saloon League, both received many dry votes." This editor concludes:

"In any event, these results must concentrate interest upon the Prohibition referendum to be voted on in November. Senator Williams has said that Prohibition is not a political question, and in the party sense he is right, but in the broader sense it is a political question of the utmost importance, and as it was created by political processes so by political processes the problem it raises must ultimately be solved. That it is of constantly growing concern and urgency is indubitable, and it is not improbable that it will become the supreme political issue in this country, upon which new party alinements will be based."

No such doubts as to the wet trend of the recent primaries, in Missouri or elsewhere, assail the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* or the Springfield *Union*. "The results in the case of those primary tests in which Prohibition was a leading issue between contesting candidates indicate a weakening of the power of the Anti-Saloon League in Western as well as in Eastern States," declares *The Union*. "Candidates who had incurred the enmity of the Anti-Saloon League were successful without exception," adds the Albany *Knickerbocker Press*. The Savannah *News*, from a section of the country generally regarded as very dry, believes that:

> "There is no use in trying to dodge the fact that the voters in several States recently have failed to take advantage of opportunities to give the wets a licking. In Virginia, in Missouri, to take two States that have a lot of farmer votes, wets won decided victories. What does that mean? Is there really pretty good evidence that there is dissatisfaction with Prohibition as it exists, and that the country wants temperance instead? Or does it really mean that the voters are not worried about the wet or dry leanings of candidates and are thinking about other issues; if this is the case it still might be significant that so many men who are known as wets are winning."

The St. Louis *Star*, however, does not concede that Missouri is proved wet. It presents another point of view, as follows:

> "Both Hawes and Williams classify as wet. Yet both carried rural counties that have long been rated, and still are rated, as bone dry. The voters plainly judged by the experience, the honesty and the ability of the candidates. The result in some counties almost seems to justify Senator Williams's contention that Prohibition is not regarded by the people as a political issue.
>
> "The people are tired of the Anti-Saloon League and the domination it has exercised over government in Missouri. They are evidently just as sick of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, and as tired of the Klan and what it stands for, as they are opposed to government by the other two. They do their own thinking at the primary.
>
> "Taking it altogether, it was a pretty successful primary. The people rule when they wake up and go about it."

Even the anti-Prohibition New York *Evening World* agrees, in general, with this point of view, arguing that Missouri was not so much registering its opinion on Prohibition as on other matters. "A more nearly accurate test of Missouri sentiment on this line," believes the Columbus *Ohio State Journal*, "will be provided in November when the State will vote on the question of the repeal of its Prohibition enforcement act." Recalling that "Senator Williams has promised that his future course in Washington will be guided by the result of the referendum," a leading Eastern advocate of Prohibition, the Springfield *Republican*, suggests that "all the Missouri drys have to do is to win in the State referendum, and, on the same day, elect Mr. Williams to the United States Senate." The Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* produces still another point in a paragraph running:

> "The wet-and-dry issue was dragged into the Missouri primary by Senator Williams's two opponents, one of them a wet and the other a dry. The dry polled a substantially larger vote than the wet, which is surprizing in view of the well-known dampness of St. Louis. But Senator Williams, who took a middle-ground position, led the field. It would seem from this result that Missouri Republicans are content to let sleeping dogs lie, as far as the Prohibition issue is concerned."

The same general opinion is exprest by the Minneapolis *Tribune*, which argues to this effect:

> "Oklahoma and Kansas are true agricultural States, and Missouri is dominantly so. If any single issue decided the primary elections in these States, that issue was agricultural relief rather than World Court or Prohibition, but as a matter of fact there was no such single issue in any of these States, but a combination of issues, plus the already-in-office influence."

EUROPE'S DRINKS AND DEBTS

THOSE ANCIENT AND DISREPUTABLE cronies, drink and debt, are propelled upon the stage of international politics by the Methodist Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals. Europe is, in effect, advised by this organization to follow us, adopt Prohibition, and pay all debts with the money saved thereby. Furthermore, concludes the pronouncement, we ought not to cancel any of the outstanding debts until Europe becomes dry, for "the United States has a right to demand that money honestly owed to these American taxpayers shall not be spent on the boulevards of Paris or in the beer gardens of European provinces." To which several of our newspapers inclined toward the wet side of the Prohibition controversy reply that we have no right to make any such demands and that the suggestion is "gratuitous" and "insulting." And certain papers favoring Prohibition can not help agreeing that if Europe adopted Prohibition it would find itself very much better off from an economic standpoint. The statement signed by Dr. Clarence True Wilson, general secretary of the Methodist Board, deals with the money that might be saved by the different European countries if their inhabitants would only turn teetotalers. The argument runs, in part:

> "Leading authorities on finance and commerce have exprest the opinion that Prohibition is a direct cause of America's marvelous advance in the last few years.
>
> "Great Britain at the present time is spending a little short of two billion dollars a year on drink. France was, in 1921, spending thirteen and a half billion francs for liquor. Seven countries of Europe, with an aggregate population of 168,000,000, supported a drink expenditure of approximately $4,180,000,000.
>
> "It may be said calmly and in a spirit of the deepest sympathy with the troubles of Europe that the Government of the United States has no moral right to subsidize European taxpayers with money taken from the pockets of Americans so long as Europeans are spending for drink sums which in a few years would discharge the American debt."

This method of arranging one of the world's outstanding difficulties, tho presented in detail, with the backing of the Methodist Prohibition Board, and broadcast throughout the country by the various news associations, seems not to have met with any large measure of approbation among our lay editors. "Can you imagine what your Frenchman or Briton will say when he reads this bit of gratuitous advice?" asks the Cleveland *Press*. It adds: "Not content with regulating the personal habits and morals of Americans, our self-constituted guardians are taking it upon themselves to regulate the world. Their effrontery is sublime." The New York *World* calls this "pure unmitigated gall." And we read in the Baltimore *Sun*, another foe of Prohibition:

> "To follow the logic of the board, there is another way out—let the United States quit drinking and save the money now spent for drink. It would soon be so rich that it wouldn't need payments from Europe. The drink bill of the United States is greater than that of any other country because we have Prohibition, which makes the price of liquor scandalously high."

"Fantastic" as the Methodist idea may seem, comments the Milwaukee *Journal*, "this isn't so different from the way you feel if you notice a man who owes you money is living pretty high." However, concludes *The Journal:* "The economic side is neglected. If France didn't drink the 13 billion francs her critics say she does, would she be any richer having no market for her vineyards?" That vigorous opponent of Prohibition, Heywood Broun, of the New York *World*, is stirred to half a column of irony and invective by the whole proposition. His comment runs, in part:

> "The sight of Europe weeping into its beer has touched the great heart of America. And so to change all that Mr. Wilson suggests that we take away the beer.
>
> "Consider, too, the moral debt which a dry Europe would owe to us. Of course, these corrupt nations would be obliged to

send commissions to this country in order to learn how Prohibition may be administered at low cost and without depravity and graft."

The New York *Times*, taking the Methodist proposition more seriously, criticizes the idea on the score of its practicability. One of the factors overlooked, according to this authority, is that:

> "Interference with the personal habits of Europeans would surely be resented much more bitterly than would be even meddling with their internal politics. Another consideration is that all the governments referred to derive a very large revenue from excise taxes on the manufacture, sale, and consumption of liquor. In effect, therefore, this Methodist plan would be to cut down largely the income of those governments, then severely demand that they compel their citizens to give up drinking altogether, on pain of being forced to pay us all that they owe. This would be a delightful way of promoting that international good-will and spirit of universal brotherhood for which the Methodist Church professes to stand."

Not to be allowed to indulge in a drink, in order to drown the financial sorrows, concludes *The Times*, "is something to which Europeans would not submit even if demanded of them by our Methodist Board of Public Morals."

We find one stanch upholder of Prohibition, the Adrian *Daily Telegram*, admitting that Prohibition is at present impracticable in Europe. And—

> "To thus assert American superiority, and to couple it with a demand that Europeans must either do the impossible or else pay us some billions more of dollars, can not make a very agreeable impression. They will link up the demand for better conduct and the demand for more money in a manner that will not be pleasant to read or hear—especially when they cite the widespread and flagrant violation of our own Prohibition law, and the eagerness with which thousands of Americans consume European drinks once they get to the other side."

Yet this Michigan paper feels that Europe will some day come to something very like Prohibition, the argument being:

> "Prohibition unquestionably is adding hundreds of millions to our national wealth every year. By the same token, drink is taking hundreds of millions out of the national wealth of England, of France, and of Germany. They may be driven in time to the conclusion that a drinking nation, burdened with the losses of war, can not compete with a sober nation that is out of debt and danger."

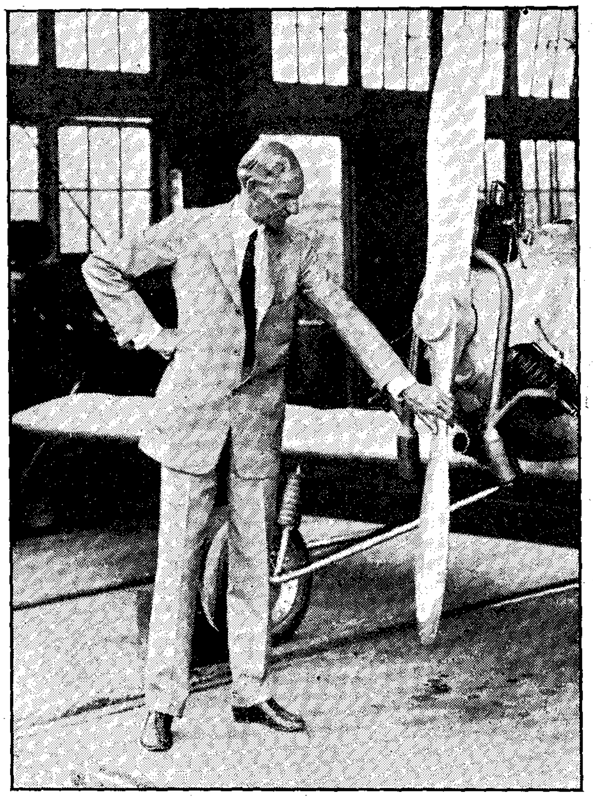
But until that time comes, concludes this journal, "we would do better to teach them by example rather than by lecturing them from a standpoint of our own superiority."

Finally, the Washington *Star*, likewise dry, while inclined to smile at the prevailing habit or fad of thinking up solutions for Europe's economic problems, remarks that "if American business leaders are to be believed there is truth in the statement made by Dr. Wilson." That is:

> "The American manufacturer invariably admits that Prohibition has been a splendid thing for his business and for the labor which he employs. When Monday morning rolls round the men are on the job. Such was not the case when the doors of the corner saloon swung wide."

THE COOLIDGE-FORD AVIATION ALLIANCE

POPULAR INTEREST IN AVIATION has been considerably quickened by Edsel Ford's recent conference with President Coolidge at White Pine Camp, think several of our editorial observers. "When the Fords talk of promoting commercial aviation with their enormous resources, the United States seems to be in a fair way to take the lead in the air," notes the New York *Times*, and the Jersey *Journal* agrees that "it will not take long now to convince the public of the safety, as well as the speed and the supreme convenience of the airplane mode of travel." Similarly the Wichita *Eagle* avers that "the Fords are right when they declare that America is ripe for commercial aviation."



International Newsreel photograph

HENRY FORD AND HIS "FLIVVER" PLANE

Now in the experimental stage. The Detroit manufacturer, on the occasion of his sixty-third birthday, exhibited the machine, which is twenty-two feet wide and fifteen feet long, to a group of newspaper men.

The Ford interests, says the Minneapolis *Journal*, "are already looking forward to the day when the airplane will be as safe to operate, comparatively speaking, as the automobile, and are spending money and energy on developing commercial aviation." Therefore, maintains the San Diego *Union*, "what Edsel Ford has to say about the future of air transportation is important, for he speaks from a knowledge of what the greatest individual fortune in the world is trying to do in that direction."

Henry Ford, we are reminded, has been chiefly concerned with the conquest of country roads and the evolution of the foolproof motor-car; he acknowledges that the air is to be conquered by the generation which follows him; that aviation matters are referred to his son. In fact, notes the Chicago *Journal of Commerce:*

> "Seemingly Henry Ford is ambitious that his son should have as large a share in the work of popularizing aerial transportation as he himself has had in the popularization of automotive transportation. By sending his son to see the President, Ford has deliberately tried to push himself into the background.
>
> "The Fords seem to be basing their hopes upon the all-metal monoplane which they have been manufacturing for some time. This plane, equipped with three motors and weighing two tons, is capable of carrying a one-ton load.
>
> "Talking to the reporters at the President's summer home, Edsel Ford declared he is preparing to manufacture this all-metal plane on a mass-production basis. His first task must be to make airplane travel as nearly safe as possible. Therefore he manufactures the three-motor plane, which has proved extraordinarily safe.
>
> "But, of course, Edsel Ford will not stop there. He is continuing his experimental work to perfect the safety factor. The greater his success in this work, the greater will be his market, the greater will be his opportunities for mass production, and the greater will be his chance for doing as much for the popularization of aerial transportation as his remarkable father has done for the popularization of automotive transportation."

One of the obstacles to the popularization of flying, it is agreed, is that standard types of airplanes are very expensive. But here is where the Fords come in, points out *The Times*. "They intend to produce an airplane to cost hundreds of dollars, instead of thousands." In an interview with the correspondents after his conference with Mr. Coolidge, Edsel Ford is quoted as saying:

"I believe that the future development of the airplane lies with the multiple-engined ship of the all-metal type. We have developed one of these with a flying radius of 2,500 miles. This machine has a wing-spread of sixty-eight feet.

"Our interest is chiefly in the manufacture of airplanes and engines, and we have no intention of extending our present air routes between Chicago, Detroit, and Cleveland. These were established chiefly as an experiment, to carry mail and automobile parts between the home office and Chicago and Cleveland.

"We hope to produce a plane that will be so cheap as to make air service profitable without government aid. We hope to put a machine in the air that will be as comparably cheap as our pleasure cars."

In the opinion of a "home town" paper, the Detroit *News*:

"The significance of Edsel Ford's conference with the President lies in the fact that our Government is closer to the people to-day than it ever was before; is helping, rather than restraining, them.

"It was not always thus. When the automobile became practical, the Government took little interest in it. Yet the automobile revolutionized the life of America. Not even President Roosevelt, close as he was to the people, saw the future of the automobile and its effect on the world as President Coolidge is striving to see the outcome of the Ford experiments with airplanes.

"Why is President Coolidge particularly interested in the Ford airplane activities? Because he realizes that they mean so much for the United States. For the first time in the history of aviation, the development of the airplane, for practical commercial purposes, has been taken up by an organization which controls not thousands of dollars, but hundreds of millions; that has the technical knowledge of the world at its command."

As a result of Edsel Ford's conference with Mr. Coolidge, the plan of Captain Fonck to fly across the Atlantic, the second Ford Reliability Tour for airplanes (now under way), the active interest of Secretary of Commerce Hoover in commercial aviation, and the President's recent appointment of an assistant secretary to foster air transportation, "the future of commercial aviation is brighter than at any stage of the development of flying," declares Frederic J. Haskin, in a South Bend *Tribune* article. Continues this writer:

"The passage of the Air Commerce Act, several weeks ago, recognized aviation as a business proposition and accorded it government control and regulation.

"A few of the things which the department may do under the Air Commerce Act are to list, map, and encourage the development of airways and landing fields; examine and license pilots, and examine and register aircraft.

"The inspection, regulation, registration, and licensing of aircraft and of pilots is likely to follow somewhat the scheme now in force regarding water craft. Every steamship under American registry is now inspected and registered, and its pilots and engineers are examined and licensed. Thus the passenger by water always has the assurance of his Government that he is traveling on a reasonably safe craft, in the hands of competent navigating and engineer officers. No such condition exists as to airplanes."

Two days after the conference with Mr. Coolidge, Henry Ford, on the occasion of his sixty-third birthday, announced the completion of an experimental monoplane, twenty-two feet wide, fifteen feet long, with a twenty-five-horse-power motor, and weighing but 350 pounds. Furthermore, the engine is said to be equipped with a muffler, which makes it virtually soundless while cruising at the rate of ninety miles an hour! In the Grand Rapids *Press*, however, we find the following:

"A general hope will be that the Ford Company sticks to the great cruisers until the factor of risk in airplane-handling has been reduced considerably below that which now prevails. Their cost—$37,000—is a better protector of the public than any law. No person is going to invest $37,000 in a plane without assurance that he is putting it in the hands of a reliable pilot. Granting the mechanical triumph of such an achievement, a sturdy little Ford plane, put on the market, say, at $498, fully equipped with standard gear shift and balloon tires, would be a national menace. The longer American aviation remains in the hands of the large common carrier, instead of the private pleasure adventurer, the better all around."

THE HIGH COST OF "FANTOM SPEECHES"

IT TOOK THIRTEEN DAYS for government printers "to get to the bottom of the pile of extended remarks left by Congress when it adjourned more than a month ago," so we are informed by the Detroit *News*. And the St. Louis *Star* tells us that *The Congressional Record*, "that delightful, gossipy sheet one finds hanging around the waste-basket," which is said to cost $48 a page to set up, continued to print "speeches" of our national legislators until July 16, altho Congress adjourned on July 3. Many of these speeches were, in the opinion of the St. Louis paper, "frankly intended to benefit the speakers politically." Of the $18,697 spent by the Government between June 28 and July 16 on speeches listed as "extension of remarks, nearly $13,000 represents post-session speeches that nobody ever heard," declares the Washington correspondent of *The Times*. This writer gives further information about what his paper calls "fantom speeches":

"Every conceivable subject, it seems, was 'discust,' ranging all the way from agricultural relief, the tariff, and the Mammoth Cave to Prohibition, the boll-weevil, and Sunday blue laws for the District of Columbia. The Representatives responsible for this clogging of the Record number 97, of whom 49 are Republicans, 45 Democrats, 2 Farmer-Labor, and 1 member of the Philippine Nationalist party.

"The figures cited cover only the printing costs. The cost of handling the thousands of copies in the mails, or the franking of the 'speeches' when sent out in pamphlet or circular form, is not included. That would add more thousands to the grand total if it were available for publication."

As the Minneapolis *Tribune* bluntly explains:

"The privilege is allowed and taken advantage of for two reasons—so that a Member of Congress may thus put himself on record in black and white, and in the hope that constituents back home may read the stuff and be duly imprest. As a matter of fact, mighty few of them ever read it."

To the Detroit *News*, the most interesting exhibit of *The Congressional Record* is that of July 16, which is said to have cost $5,574 to print. In the opinion of the Detroit daily:

"This is an interesting exhibit in the old case against extension of the franking privilege to campaign documents.

"Mr. Tilson, of Connecticut, used twenty pages to review his accomplishments and those of the party in the session, and to assert, among other things, that no manufacturer ever profiteered as a result of the tariff. Mr. Watson, of Pennsylvania, said that his State had many natural resources. Mr. Fitzgerald, of Ohio, said some graceful things about emergency Army officers, and Mr. Perlman, of New York, revealed his position on immigration restriction.

"Mr. Thatcher, of Kentucky, required four pages to say he had been active in bringing a branch office of a government bureau to Louisville, and Mr. Schneider, of Wisconsin, said he thought the Prohibition question was commanding more than mere passive attention in the country. Mr. Wefald, of Wisconsin, spoke of the economic importance of a wild rice to Chippewa Indians, and labeled another extension of remarks, 'A Frank Report to the Voters.' Mr. Tydings, of Maryland, reviewed the tomato situation in his State."

More or less seriously, the New York *World* suggests that there is something to be said in defense of these "fantom speeches":

"At a first glance, the publication of mythical speeches seems futile, and indeed there have been movements to abolish it on the ground that it misuses public funds; but, as for us, we are in favor of it, since it clearly expedites the public business. Obviously, we have two courses open to us: either we can allow these speeches to go undelivered and pay to have them printed, or we can allow members to deliver them on the floor. Could anything be worse than the latter alternative? Imagine the consequences. The moment it became known that one of these speeches was scheduled for delivery, it would be impossible to get a quorum; public affairs would languish, and no laws would be passed. And if, perchance, a quorum were obtained, then all members present would slowly, painfully and inevitably die, and we should have no Congress at all."

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")

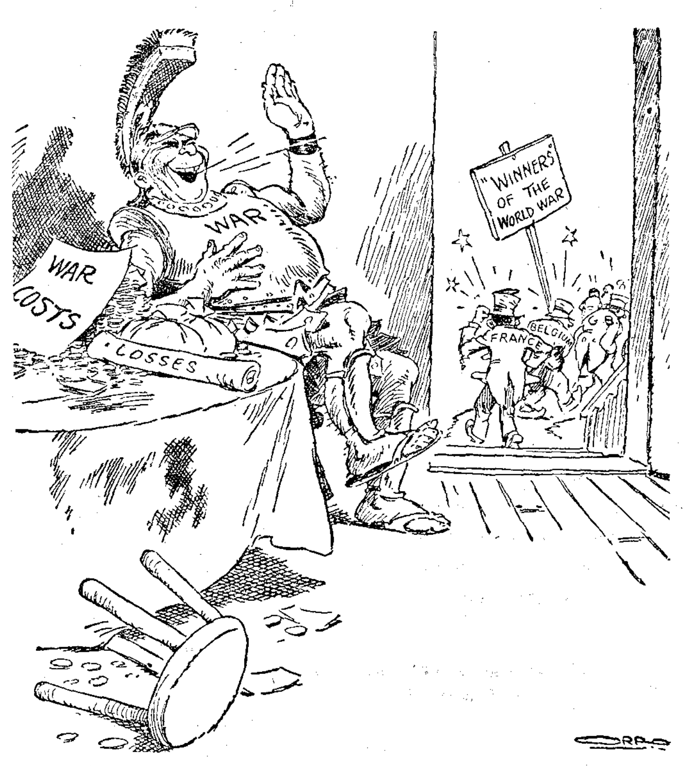
THE old songs are best because nobody sings them any more. —*El Paso Times.*

FRANCE has an abundance of statesmen. What she needs is a tax collector.—*Dallas News.*

IT is a rare nomination nowadays that does not have a few purse strings on it.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

DR. MAYO says that walking is the best exercise. It is, if one can dodge those who are not walking.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

IT appears that everything Coolidge and the Republican Congress have done *in re* the Corn Belt has gone against the grain.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*



Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. Copyright, 1926, by the Chicago *Tribune*

"NOBODY WINS WHEN THEY PLAY WITH ME!"

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune.*

BROOKHART is back in the G. O. P. fold. The way it happened is they moved the fold.—*Dallas News.*

EUROPEANS are queer, and it may be that they call Santa Claus Shylock except at Christmas-time. — *Baltimore Sun.*

A MONUMENT to a hen will be erected in Rhode Island and will probably be placed in the middle of the road.—*Detroit News.*

"WHAT Germany needs is Prohibition," says a New York surgeon. Well, America has a lot of it she isn't using just now.—*Punch.*

THEY'VE found a wild wheat that can stand drouth, but wild oats seem to require as much moisture as ever.—*St. Joseph News-Press.*

THE Italian correspondents have a sense of humor in cabling that the king has "given" Mussolini still greater power.—*Boston Herald.*

THE Methodists now say that if Europe will only stop drinking, it can easily pay its debt to America. This word, we feel sure, will go far to restore our lost popularity with the European masses.—*The New Yorker.*

IT seems that Illinois and Pennsylvania have quit voting for the best man, and are now selecting the best spender.—*Dallas News.*

PROBABLY nothing appreciates less the publicity it gets than a poor fish caught by a President of the United States.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

AMERICA still leads. This country was the first to deprive an aviator of his license for driving an airplane while drunk. —*Macon Telegraph.*

UNCLE SAM is in an uncomfortable position. All he got out of the World War was near beer, and Europe now denounces him as a grasping Shylock.—*New York Sun.*

THE California enforcement officer recently indicted for irregularities in the disposal of liquor said: "I am no lily." Well, at least he is not a water-lily.—*Seattle Times.*

SENATOR BORAH is a great man but we sometimes fear that he is in a good deal of danger of discussing too many subjects authoritatively.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

THE next instalment of the German war indemnity to Japan will be paid in school text-books, which certainly will not make young Japan feel friendly toward the late enemy.—*Detroit News.*

"THERE are queer laws in America," says a critic. Yes; rum ones.—*London Opinion.*

IT now develops that we were paying an admission price to get into the war.—*Portland Oregonian.*

IT will be hard to convince the pedestrian that Henry Ford has built only 14,000,000 cars.—*Indianapolis News.*

THE Anti-Saloon Leaguers seem to be running after the car as fast as they did before they caught it.—*El Paso Times.*

TWO radio broadcasting stations are going to be merged. That's nothing. We have a receiving set that merges all of them.—*New York American.*

AND our guess is that the next war Europe engages in will have to be a cheap one. —*Dallas News.*

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE says business is on the up-grade. That accounts for the steep prices.—*El Paso Times.*

EVEN in this torrid weather, the Anti-Saloon League is less concerned with the heat than the humidity.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

EXCHANGE says America's golf bill is $468,000,000 annually. Yeah, but look at the fun Atlanta gets out of it.—*Macon Telegraph.*

ALL efforts of Europe to make us believe it was our war and they came in to help us out will prove unavailing. —*Waterloo (Ia.) Tribune.*

THERE is a war between two great motor firms in America. It is feared that it will be waged to the last pedestrian.—*London Opinion.*

WE'LL bet some of the editorials on Robert T. Lincoln, pointing out how almost impossible it is, apparently, for our great men's sons to follow in their fathers' footsteps, make young Theodore Roosevelt mad.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

WE wonder if those biologists who assert there isn't a perfect man on the globe ever heard a campaign speech?—*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

WE will concede this much, that $41,700,000 worth of Prohibition enforcement is a good deal less than we thought it would be.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

AS an outraged nation beholds the Illinois primary slush fund, let it be understood that Pennsylvania is trying to look as scandalized as possible.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

FRANCE is to blame for her present troubles. She went to the first battle in taxicabs. Any country that starts using taxicabs at the beginning of a war should expect to be staggered by the bill.—*New York Sun.*

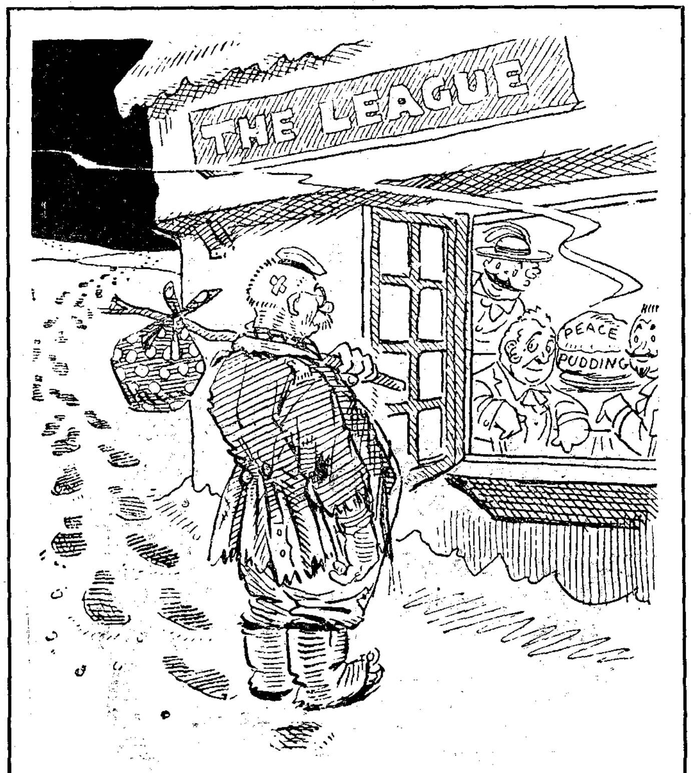
AS we continue our deep study of our international relations in this grave crisis the question sometimes seems to simmer down to this: Shall we cancel the debts or just not get the money?—*Ohio State Journal.*

IN Rome Secretary Mellon said that the debt settlements, as far as he was concerned, were matters of the past. It looks, then, as if Mr. Mellon did not expect to remain in office very much longer.—*New York World.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

GERMANY'S COLONIAL ASPIRATIONS

THE INDUSTRIAL BALANCE in Europe, reparations payments, and Germany's entrance into the League are all dependent on "colonization privileges," it is declared by leaders of thirty different societies in Germany, whose aim is said to be to bring about restoration of her lost colonies. So Hamburg press dispatches sum up the concluding impressions of Colonial Week, which was celebrated with "a pomp and ceremony reminiscent of pre-war days." These German Colonial campaigners maintain that Germany's admission into the League of Nations can only be interpreted by her 60,000,000 population as recognition that the Reich enjoys the same privileges as other nations, and therefore is free to take up colonization again. One of the speakers during the Colonial Week celebration is quoted in these dispatches as saying: "We will not rest until the injustice of taking our colonies despite the Armistice guaranties is righted."



RETURN OF THE PRODIGAL

—*The Daily Express* (London).

These annual meetings in the interest of Germany's Colonial aims as a rule attract little attention either inside or outside Germany, according to the London *Times*, which adds, however, that this year the expectation that Germany will soon be a member of the League of Nations may give a certain air of reality to discussions that hitherto have lacked a definite and practical object. This newspaper's Berlin correspondent is responsible for a description of the general character of these Colonial organizations which, coordinated through the "Korag," or *Kolonial Reichsarbeitsgemeinschaft*, are said to try to keep alive an interest in the territories in Africa and Oceania, that were once German Colonies, and we read further:

> "Their members are for the most part former Colonial officials, army men, and planters. Such men, after years of work in the tropics, naturally feel a little restless in the German Republic of to-day. They meet in clubs, they are reminiscent, and they dream. And that is not all. The sentiment they represent is organized. The various Colonial clubs, associations, and political committees are linked up in a kind of federation, largely for political purposes. Two former African administrators—Dr. Seitz, at one time Governor of Southwest Africa, and Dr. Heinrich Schnee, who was Governor of German East Africa—are the protagonists of the Colonial movement.
>
> "This movement has a certain importance, tho, as our correspondent points out, its importance should not be exaggerated. Even before the war German public opinion in the main took only a slight and occasional interest in Colonial questions. In the very different conditions that now prevail the Colonial agitation awakens little more than a faint sentimental response, a minor echo of the common and constant lament over the war, its origins and its results. For all that the activities of the German Colonial associations can not wholly be ignored. They are interesting just now in so far as they may influence the policy that Germany will pursue when she becomes a member of the League of Nations."

To *The Times*, it seems obvious that most Germans would not regard as practical politics any deliberate attempt to recover the former Colonies. That, apparently, adds this newspaper, is not the aim of the Colonial societies, altho the first article of the "Korag" program declares that the mandate system must be retained "so long as Germany's Colonies are not returned to her," and we are then advised that:

> "As a member of the League of Nations with a permanent seat on the Council Germany would, however, not only herself be eligible for a mandate, if ever the occasion should arise, but, through her representatives on the Permanent Mandates Commission, would exercise a partial control over the present administration of territories that were once her Colonies. The assertion that Germany was definitely promised a mandate if she should enter the League is, of course, incorrect. At present there are no mandates available. The Powers who have undertaken serious responsibilities as mandatories did so on the clear understanding that their tenure would only lapse for one of two reasons—either if the League found them guilty of gross maladministration, or if they found it necessary to return the mandate for reasons of their own. No doubt circumstances may arise that would make it necessary to create a new mandate in some derelict region. In the event of the abandonment of an existing mandate or the creation of a new one, Germany would be eligible as a mandatory like any other prominent member of the League. In the present circumstances she would simply share in the general control that the League now exercises. It is plain from the 'Korag' program that this is the function that really interests the former German Colonial administrators and there is no reason why their experience should not be of advantage to the Permanent Mandates Commission."

But some points of the "Korag" program suggest to *The Times* a certain impetuosity which this journal hopes will be restrained when German representatives find themselves actually cooperating in the work of the League. These points are said to be of particular interest to Great Britain because that country holds mandates over Tanganyika and part of the Cameroons, upon which the German Colonial societies appear to have concentrated their chief attention. But, we are told—

> "No valid cause for complaint has been shown against the exercise of the British mandate in these territories. The recently published report to the League Council on the administration of Tanganyika contains a remarkable record of rapid progress effected in the face of great difficulties, due to the ravages of the war and the succeeding years of famine. That task will certainly not be relinquished. On the contrary, with extending opportunities it will be pursued with even greater energy. Moreover,

since the leading principles of British Colonial administration are actually embodied in the terms of the mandate, it is wholly natural that the methods of administration adopted in Tanganyika should conform in the main to those practised in the neighboring East African territories, which, indeed, present almost identical problems. Certain points in the 'Korag' program suggest that that body is alarmed lest, in the general process of East African development, Tanganyika should lose its distinctive character. 'Such protectorates,' says the program, 'must not be united with other territories for administrative purposes.' This proposition again is practically untenable in any absolute form. Tanganyika legally remains distinctive, since the League of Nations exercises control over the administration of the mandate. But it is possible faithfully to carry out all the terms of the mandate while meeting the increasing need for close consultation between the officials of all the East African territories for the development of communications and the solution of common problems. Whatever legal forms such consultation and association may take, East Africa, from the point of view of effective administration on the scale that modern conditions render necessary, must inevitably be regarded as one whole. As a matter of fact, British administration in all the East African territories—whether account has to be rendered to the League of Nations or not—is regarded as a trust and is carried out in the spirit of the mandates."

But all things considered, this London daily argues, there is really no necessity to discuss these questions in a temper of controversy. Those former German settlers who have recently been allowed to return to the Cameroons and to Tanganyika are said to be happy under British rule, and also "so far to have shown no signs of attempting to bring about the return of their own government." Meanwhile it is pointed out:

"Any schemes—business or other—that might suggest political penetration for the purpose of undermining the mandatory authority can not, of course, be permitted. On the other hand, the door is always open for legitimate enterprise. Some of those German scientific experts who have done admirable work in Africa in the past might well continue their work in territories that are no longer under German rule. But in any case embittered agitation and controversy will not serve any practical purpose, and may even do great harm."

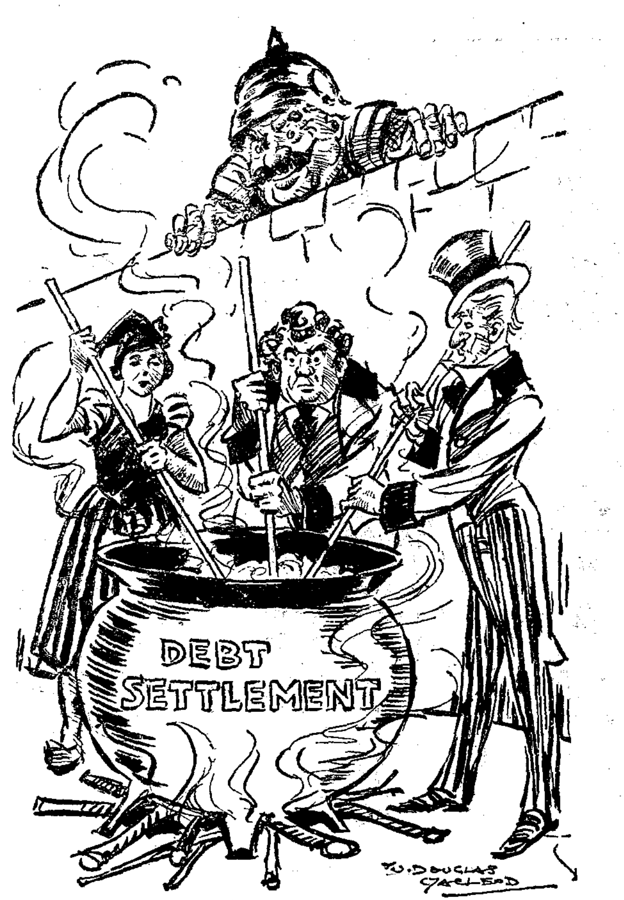
The chief protagonist and gospeler for the Colonial party in Germany, remarks the Winnipeg *Manitoba Free Press*, is a former distinguished administrator of German Colonial possessions, Dr. Heinrich Schnee. But, this Canadian daily says: "He has made the mistake in publishing a book in which he defies the reports accepted by the mandates commission of the League of Nations." Another German view about the Colonies is presented by Hugo Zoeller in the *Koelnische Zeitung*, in which he says—

"The Colonies which we received in the eighties of the nineteenth century were at that time wild, literally virgin stretches of land. Later, however, they were changed to such an extent, thanks to the energy and assiduousness of our nation, that even the oldest and strongest Colonial Powers envied us. . . . There was a time when Prince Bismarck said: 'All good Colonial lands have already been taken by other nations; what are we going to do with the trash that is still available?' Now, when overpopulation begins to threaten Europe, and when it is evident that with time it may become a menace to other continents of the world as well, we have come to understand that there are hardly any valueless lands under the sky, not even in the polar regions—not to mention unhealthy, but fertile, tropical territories.

"One can hardly form an accurate idea of our lost Colonies as they were in the days when we first occupied them without having seen them. . . . Where I was forced with my detachment to struggle with an impenetrable forest in order to clear a passage to the seashore, there appeared toward the beginning of the Great War splendid automobile roads, many coconut, coffee, rubber and other plantations, and railroads cutting into the depth of the country. We should never forget the fact of this former prosperity while thinking of our future, which is, unfortunately, still unclear. . . . That we shall some day, thanks to some new turn of international policies, own Colonies again, is at least just as probable as that we shall not. And if this is to be, the best imaginable solution will be for us to get back our old Colonies."

A BRITISH EXPERT ON BRITAIN'S WAR DEBT

WHATEVER BRITISH COMPLAINTS may be made against American officials and politicians because of the Baldwin debt treaty, it is pointed out by some British writers that it must always be remembered the American people are absolutely free from blame. They had no responsibility for the war or the war debts, or the means adopted to collect them, we are reminded, and it is argued that, whatever happens, "Englishmen and Americans must remain friends." One reason why the Baldwin debt arrangement met with so little opposition on its presentation, says Francis W. Hirst, a famous British economist, is that only a small number of people are acquainted with the principles and practise of public finance, and of this number "only a minority keep abreast of the facts and the figures." Mr. Hirst recalls in the London *Westminster Gazette* that he was one of the adverse critics of the Baldwin arrangement with the Government of the United States which was concluded three years ago. His views then found their way into print, and he feels entitled to return to the subject now that some of the unfortunate consequences he foresaw have come to pass, while the advantages which others foresaw are "conspicuous by their absence." Two supreme advantages were claimed for the Baldwin treaty, he recalls, and names them as follows:



FOOD FOR THE WAR GOD

MARS (recuperating): "Keep at it, my children. It is a promising dish, and I know you will call me when it's ready."
—*The Evening News* (Glasgow).

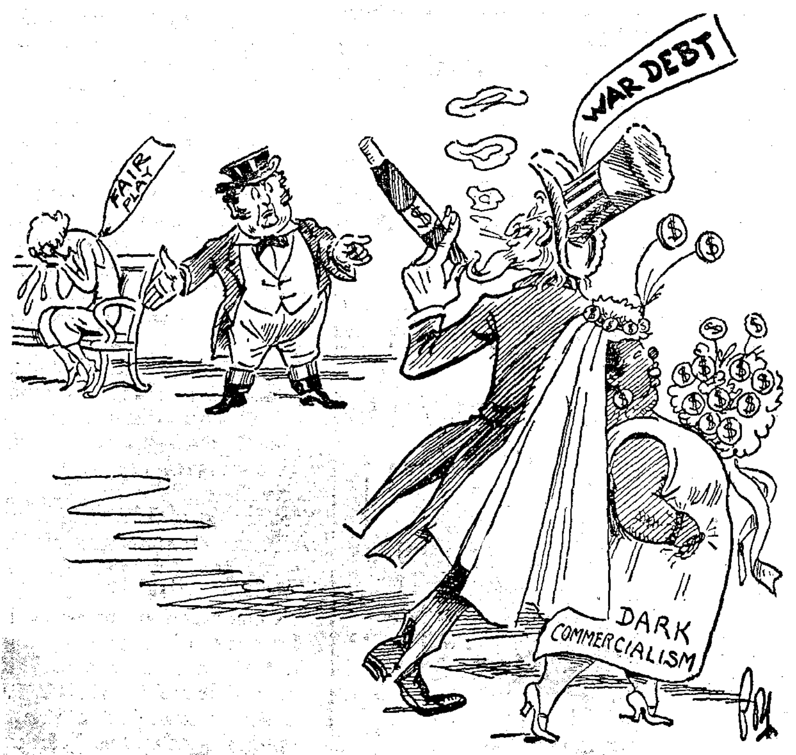
"1. It would give a tremendous impetus to British credit if Britain led the way in fulfilling the uttermost demands of Congress. Unconditional acceptance of the creditor's terms—of the full legal obligation to pay in gold for war munitions supplied at war prices, without regard to the economic and political circumstances under which the debt was contracted, and without consideration for the other war debts and indemnities, or to the gold situation or to the tariff situation—would redound to British dignity and enormously enhance our financial prestige.

"2. The assumption of so heavy a burden would endear us to

> the American people; it would cement Anglo-American friendship, and promote concord for at least the sixty years during which we were paying this tribute of gratitude."

Neither prediction has so far been verified, claims Mr. Hirst, who avers that British public credit has fallen considerably since 1923, while the treaty has generated ill feeling on both sides of the Atlantic, as might have been expected from a "clumsily negotiated and one-sided bargain." His own view of the transaction he summarizes in these words:

> "1. Mr. Baldwin should have insisted on a general simultaneous settlement of all the war debts in the interests of peace and of a real economic reconstruction of Europe.
>
> "2. He should have applied index numbers to the gold prices in which the debt was contracted, or else have established the principle that the goods borrowed should be paid back in goods, not in gold.



HIS SURPRIZE

JOHN: "I thought gentlemen preferred blondes!"
—*The Evening News* (London).

> "3. He should have challenged the unconscionable principle that a creditor nation is entitled both to demand repayment of a debt and to tax, or obstruct, repayments by imposing a heavy and in many cases prohibitive tariff on the goods of the debtor country.
>
> "4. In any case he should have inserted conditions to safeguard our gold standard, and to provide against a further appreciation of gold during the currency of the agreement."

Mr. Hirst recalls that he also pointed out at the time he first registered his objections, that the war loans were unproductive of anything but destruction and misery, that they are deadweight debts and that the repayments are therefore onerous. Consequently, their existence for sixty years would be more likely to promote ill feeling than good feeling between debtors and creditors, Mr. Hirst argued three years ago, and he continues:

> "From the standpoint of Anglo-American concord there was also the risk of discrimination; but Mr. Bonar Law and his Cabinet were assured that the Act of Congress was unalterable, and that all the other debtor countries would have to pay on the same basis. When the small debts of Poland and Lithuania were settled and ratified, in accordance with the same legal justice which had been meted out to Great Britain, the House of Representatives at Washington—so I read at the time—'placed itself on record as believing that in the settlement of its debts to the United States no nation should be given better terms than those given to Great Britain, and every nation now owing money to the United States is expected to pay its debt in full.' On that occasion Mr. Crisp, a member of the House of Representatives and also a member of the Debt Funding Commission, lavished praise upon Great Britain, saying:
>
> "'She was the first nation, as well as our greatest debtor, to fund her indebtedness. I think she is entitled to our highest respect and admiration. I may say in passing that Great Britain to-day pays the highest taxes of any nation on earth. . . . Many people have been put in the Bankruptcy Court for trying to give preference to some creditors over others. . . . I say that I will not, either as a member of the Debt Commission or as a member of this House, vote to settle the indebtedness of any of these other countries in any way which shall substantially vary from the basic settlement with Great Britain.'
>
> "Mr. Burton, of Ohio, another member of the Debt Funding Commission, and now a Senator, took the same line both in Washington and when he visited London. It was noted at the time that his views and those of Mr. Crisp were indorsed by public opinion in America, and Mr. Crisp's speech was 'loudly applauded' by his fellow members."

But as time went on, Mr. Hirst goes on to say, Mr. Mellon and his Treasury officials found that Belgium, France and Italy would not follow the "splendid" lead of Mr. Baldwin, and "they have deftly substituted for the principle of strict legal justice—which was supposed to be so essential to the maintenance alike of international good-will and of public credit in Europe—the principle of 'capacity to pay,' which means the extracting by individual bargaining of the best terms that can be got, proceeding on the obvious but not very dignified consideration that half a loaf is better than no bread." Mr. Hirst adds—

> "We now see how very foolish it was, and how very short-sighted in Mr. Baldwin not to have secured—which I suppose he could easily have done—a most favored nation clause, providing that Great Britain should not suffer in comparison with other nations by the fact that she had accepted what were (falsely) represented as 'rock-bottom terms,' and had been the first to comply with American demands. In the circumstances we can not wonder that discrimination has produced irritation; but we have to blame in the first instance the negligence and incompetence of our own representatives. Whether the verbal assurances on which they and the British public seem to have relied in 1923 will be implemented remains to be seen. For the moment it would appear that Mr. Mellon and his Treasury officials are too well satisfied with what they have accomplished to question whether they have played cricket—or baseball."

JAPAN'S BRIGHTER DAYS—A flood of sunshine is said to spread over Japan with the official announcement that 1926 like 1925 will bring a bumper crop of rice to a land that is predominantly agricultural, while it is also prophesied that Korea will witness a rice crop increase of more than 10 per cent. over last year. What that means in a country where agriculture is the backbone of prosperity is too evident to require detailed recounting, according to the Tokyo *Trans-Pacific*, which adds:

> "The exceptionally large crops of rice, other grains and cocoons last year served to stem the tide of economic depression for the first time since the collapse of the war boom. The farmers of Japan last year increased their income by approximately three-quarters of a billion yen, or half the national Budget, over 1924. It was generally believed that last year's agricultural prosperity would just about serve to adjust rural indebtedness and restore farmers from their economic exhaustion. If this year's increase of farm wealth is at all commensurate with that of 1925, as the indications now are that it will be, it should bring with it the tangible climb upward toward real prosperity after these many lean years. . . . Even since midsummer of last year this healthy climb back toward normal has been under way. It has been in continuation long enough now to give assurance that it is not a temporary fluctuation, but, rather, the turn of the tide."

A DEFENSE OF FASCISM'S WAY WITH LABOR

SCORNFUL CRITICISM of the Fascist method of dealing with labor has appeared in various British and European publications. Now we meet with a distinguished defender of Fascism, Luigi Villari, who first relates that the stormy period from 1919 to 1922 in Italy proved disastrous to the general welfare of the nation through an almost uninterrupted series of strikes and lockouts. Writing in the London *Spectator* he remarks that the only hope for the reconstruction of Italy's national economy after the war lay in industrial and agricultural peace, and in the rigid discipline of labor and production, and he goes on to say:

"The Fascist movement, especially after its successful onslaught on the formerly all-powerful Red unions of the Po valley in 1920-21, absorbed large masses of workers and created a new spirit in the relations between capital and labor, and the newly created Fascist syndicates succeeded in effecting peaceful solutions of numerous labor disputes in a manner satisfactory to both sides. Thus, while in 1920 there had been 2,090 strikes with 2,313,685 strikers and a loss of 30,569,218 working days, the figures for 1922 were only 575,447,919 and 6,916,914 respectively.

"The Fascist theory is that strikes and lockouts, independently of the rights or wrongs of either party, are in themselves pernicious, as they hold up production to the prejudice of third parties, viz., the community as a whole, and thereby weaken the nation both economically and politically. Nor should it be forgotten that in Italy such agitations almost always assume a distinctly political and revolutionary character, even if they commence as purely economic disputes. But strikes were not wholly eliminated, even after Fascism had come into power, and it was believed that in certain cases they could not be avoided. There were, indeed, in 1924 and 1925, some strikes actually promoted by the Fascist syndicates in the interest of the workers."

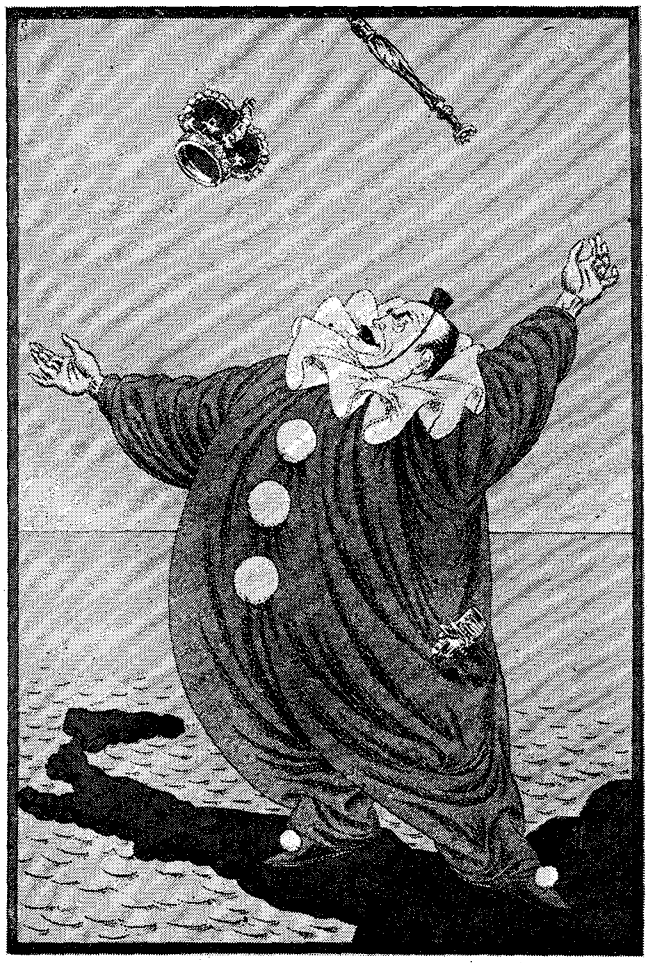
But gradually, we are told, an entirely new conception of the labor problem was being evolved. Fascism rejected utterly, it is claimed, the notion of class warfare, with its attendant sequel of hatred and discontent. According to the Fascist theory, it appears, the nation is not divided into two water-tight compartments—the employers and the employed—but it is a compact whole, composed of innumerable categories of producers, all of whom must contribute to the welfare of the country. We read then:

"The old Marxian German cry, 'Proletarians of all the world, unite!' is replaced by the principle of the community of interests of all classes within the nation. The interests of the workers are more closely bound up with those of the other classes of Italians than with those of the workers of foreign countries or of international bodies run by cosmopolitan agitators. To unite all classes within the nation is the first object. After that the time may come for closer international solidarity.

"The Fascist syndicates are thus placed on an essentially patriotic basis. They rapidly secured ever wider support and their membership increased at the expense of the old Red unions and of the newer Popolare unions which were losing their hold over the masses. To-day they comprise well over two million members, which is a very large figure in a country like Italy where organized labor represents a smaller proportion of the total than is the case in Britain, Germany or the United States. The whole country is now covered with a network of syndicates according to the various categories in the various trades—employers, experts, the managerial and clerical staffs, and the workers—grouped in larger units, municipal, provincial, regional, and into the fifteen national corporations. To these were subsequently added the syndicates of professional men. On these bodies representative powers are conferred, whereas other unions, such as the Red syndicates, may continue to exist, but merely as *de facto* organizations without legal recognition or responsibility."

The most interesting aspect of Italy's new labor legislation, in Mr. Villari's opinion, is the system of compulsory arbitration. Just as private individuals are not allowed in any civilized country to take the law into their own hands, but are obliged, if they feel themselves to have been wronged, to have recourse to a court of law, he points out, so in Fascism the like principle is applicable to classes and categories of employers and employed. If a dispute arises and can not be settled amicably, the aggrieved party must apply to the labor courts, created for the purpose, Mr. Villari relates, and continues—

"These courts are the labor sections attached to the courts of appeal and are composed of three judges and two assessors, one an expert in labor problems and the other in questions concerning production. Their awards must be based on the law, when it exists, custom, the conditions of the particular trade involved, the cost of living, and the cost of production, and the judges are instructed to bear in mind the general interests of production, *i.e.*, of the community as a whole, and to avoid the risk of causing the closing down of an industry and the consequent unemployment. Both strikes and lockouts are therefore prohibited, and the party which has recourse to such action or refuses to abide by the award of the court is liable to punishment.



A GERMAN VIEW OF MUSSOLINI

—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

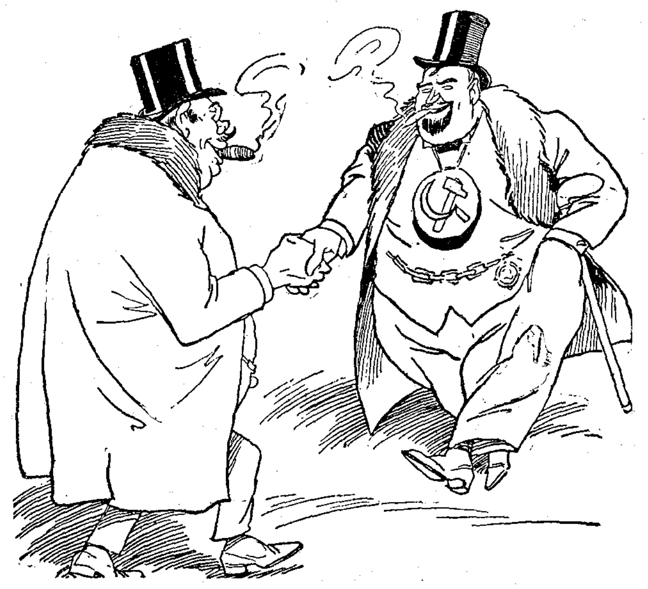
"With the creation of the Ministry of Corporations the whole syndicalist organization is placed under the supervision of the State and the whole force of labor, which under the past régime had been divorced from and indeed was antagonistic to the nation, is brought within its orbit. It will, of course, need time before final judgment can be passed on the success or failure of the scheme, and the actual laws may have to be modified in part. But with the spirit of collaboration which inspires all classes in Italy to-day there is every hope that it will succeed, and if it does it will have provided a solution for one of the gravest social and economic problems of the day, in spite of the supercilious skepticism of certain foreign highbrows."

In a note to Mr. Villari's article, the editor of *The Spectator* concedes that Fascism has fostered Italian national pride in a marvelous manner, and has undoubtedly advanced national prosperity, but he adds that "it must not be thought that we should like to see the British spirit of individual liberty subjected to any such trial of extreme *étatisme*."

BUSINESS CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA

MELANCHOLY ACCOUNTS of business conditions in Russia since the spring of this year are distrusted by some who hesitate to believe anything good, bad or indifferent about a country from which come so many reports that are later found to be without basis of fact. For all that, European newspapers relate that while the economic situation of Russia had improved last year now things are not so good. The peasants, we are told, refuse to sell their products to the Government's cooperatives and agents, because there are no manufactured goods that they can buy. Nationalized enterprises are said to be operated at a loss, while in the matter of finance we read in *The Economic Review* (London) that the Russian State Bank has been troubled with the inevitable problems of diminishing the excessively swollen amount of currency. According to this authority—

"It was compelled to cut short the credit schemes and the indebtedness of industry. Even at present a struggle is going on between the Commissariat of Finance and the Supreme Council of National Economy concerning the dimensions of these credits. For the third quarter of the current economic year the Supreme Council of National Economy demands an issue of short-term credits up to 81.4 million rubles. The Bank, however, agrees to give only half this sum. The Soviet economist, A. Dezen, makes the following comment on this conflict between the State Bank and the Industries: 'With regard to bank credits the perspectives of the second half year are most unfavorable. This is confirmed by the one and a half months which have elapsed since the beginning of the half year. The credit plan for the third quarter has not yet been confirmed, and the alternative scheme of the State Bank suggests the diminishing of the indebtedness of industry for the whole quarter down to 45,000,000 rubles. This is quite impossible in view of the stability of the indebtedness of industry to the State Bank, while it can increase but slightly so far as the remaining banks are concerned. One can not put great expectations on the fourth quarter, since during that period the harvest campaign has to be financed. Consequently there are reasons to assume that the supposed plan of financing industry will not be carried out even according to the latter alternative. In the meantime industry already in the first half year has largely exhausted its own resources and a further stoppage of bank credits is fraught with many complications. While it is impossible to deny the necessity of great care both in the issue and in the credit policy, attention none the less must be given to the great dangers which may result for the national economy as a whole in case the financial situation of industry gets still worse, since even now the settlement of bills through the Notary Public is becoming a usual feature.'"



AN ITALIAN JIBE

"Russian Communism makes peace with Capitalism."

—*Il 420* (Florence).

From the Russian press we learn that in recent months the Government has been conducting "an economy campaign" to reform the costliness and inefficiency of the Soviet industrial machinery. It was decided to reduce the staff of various business organizations, described as being encumbered with too great a personnel. Some of the Soviet newspapers speak of this campaign rather ironically, as, for instance, the *Krassnaya Gazeta* (Leningrad), which observes:

"There are places where the struggle for economy has assumed altogether unexpected forms. Thus, the administrative board of one of the largest governmental trusts in the Ukraine decided to destroy all records of raw material, production, sales and consumption of this trust. A still more remarkable case has happened at Tambov. The Commission for Economy from Moscow examining the state of affairs at the textile factory in Tambov has been living there for a month. Moreover, these investigators were followed by a number of other officials, bookkeepers, statisticians, etc. All these persons are receiving good salaries, allowances and other forms of remuneration. Well, such a campaign for economy may cost us more than it is worth."

The official economic organ of the Soviet Government, *Economicheskaya Zhizn*, attributes bad business conditions in Russia in part to the inefficiency of the workers and declares:

"The growing lack of discipline among our workmen leads to most undesirable results. Thus, for instance, the actual cost of production of some of our trusts is millions above the figures officially shown. Excessive drinking, careless work, frequent absences of a high per cent. of workmen from the factories affect the quality of goods turned out and may obstruct all further development of our industries. This is why some of our trusts are working at a loss. And it must be stated positively that neither our comrades, industrial enterprises nor our labor unions struggle against these disastrous conditions with sufficient firmness and energy."

Noting such statements in the Soviet press, adverse critics of the Soviet Government contend that nothing else can be expected when the economics of a country are entrusted "to a lazy, incompetent and corrupt bureaucracy, whether it be Communist or any other kind of bureaucracy." To return to the *Economicheskaya Zhizn:*

"The economic situation of the Soviet union depends entirely upon the lowering of retail prices. As long as these prices are high the peasants neither sell their grain nor buy anything. If this problem is not solved before the forthcoming harvest, we will not be able to sell any grain abroad. Therefore our industrial institutions must supply in a legal manner private retailers with manufactured products. But these private retailers and capitalists must comply with all conditions imposed upon them. If they continue to get merchandise through illegal sources, it must be treated as speculation with all consequences entailing it. Severest measures must be taken not only against those who sell goods illegally, but also against those who buy them."

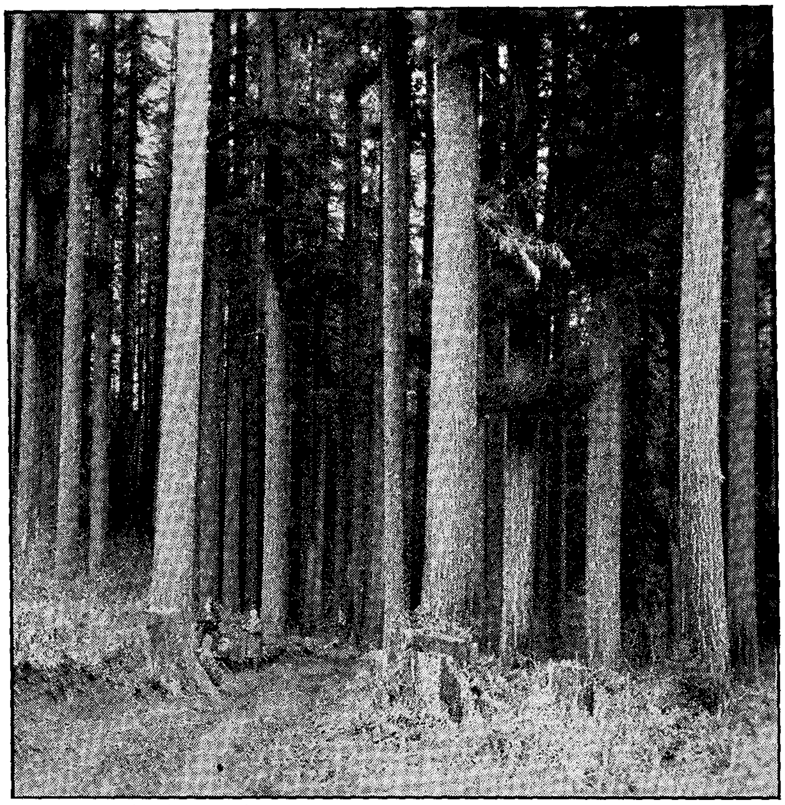
As long as commerce is considered "a dangerous occupation," which is legal only under certain very complicated regulations, say hostile critics of the Soviet Government, business conditions in Russia can never be right. One such anti-Bolshevik newspaper published in Paris, *Vozrozhdienie*, has this to say:

"In the course of 1925 the land was better tilled by the Russian peasants than in any year since the revolution, and it yielded comparatively good crops. But, freed from excessive requisitions of the first years of Bolshevism, the peasants refused to sell their grain to Soviet organizations for exportation abroad because Soviet industries were unable to supply them with a sufficient quantity of manufactured products. Also the price of these products was too high, nor did peasants wish to accept Soviet money either, for they were rather skeptical as to its stability."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

THE LUMBERMAN AS A CONSERVATIONIST

THE LUMBERMAN'S STANDPOINT in forest conservation is given in *Outdoor America* (Chicago) by Henry Schott, associated with the West Coast Lumber Trade Extension Bureau. Mr. Schott assures us that the popular idea of the modern lumberman as a destroyer pure and simple is all wrong. For more than twenty-five years, he says, this has been a popular theme for writers and speakers throughout the United States, and such statements have been accepted almost literally by the public. The timberman was a destructionist, a vandal, one who really delighted in hacking away a great national resource. A forest fire was considered by him as something that had to be and over which he had no control; his only feeling about it was that it gave him fewer trees to cut away. To-day there are millions of American citizens, says Mr. Schott, who really believe that the forests have disappeared or are about to go, and that good lumber has become almost a rarity. What is the truth? Here it is, as it appears to Mr. Schott from his own experience. He writes:



By courtesy of *Outdoor America* (Chicago)

WHERE LUMBERMAN AND CONSERVATIONIST WORK HAND IN HAND

For every 27 cents the Federal and State Governments contribute to the cause of forest protection in the State of Washington, the lumbermen and timber owners contribute 73 cents. The West Coast lumberman is a practical conservationist who believes in "the perpetuation of the forest by use."

"When I came to the Pacific Coast some four months ago my business necessitated my making an investigation of the lumber industry, particularly in Oregon and Washington. I came with an open mind and am free to say that I was under the impression that within twenty years or thirty years the great forests here would be a thing of the past; that which might escape the ax would be destroyed by fire. I had heard the speeches and read the articles of over those many years, and they had left their impression with me.

"What I found was that the lumber industry in Washington and Oregon and in northern California, an area containing the largest forest in the United States, was being operated on a policy that it would be a permanent industry and not one for thirty years or fifty years or ninety years; that here forest operations were being conducted on a basis to give the people of the United States a permanent lumber supply.

"I was told that there is more fine commercial timber standing to-day in the States of Washington and Oregon than there ever was in that great American forest once covering New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota. Where in those forests five or six thousand feet per acre was considered a normal yield, these forests of the West Coast average nearly 40,000 feet an acre, and some of them yield as high as 150,000 feet. One tree may have as much lumber as an entire acre in the old Eastern or Southern forests.

"Instead of finding an industry made up of devastators and wreckers of natural resources, I found every progressive lumberman—and they constitute the large majority of the operators—spending his time and his money in creating organizations to make the industry a permanent one both by means of reforestation and fire protection.

"Then came the question of fire. I have been a devoted advocate of conservation of natural resources almost from the time when I was able to read about it. If these men here were going to preserve their forests what were they actually doing toward fire protection? Here again I was surprised—I might almost say disappointed in my enthusiasm for conservation. The actual fire losses of merchantable timber in the State of Washington, and these figures hold true even to a greater degree of Oregon, over a period of ten years, were 1/60 of 1 per cent. annually—not 1/6 of 1 per cent., but 1/60. Comparing those with the commercial fire losses in cities, they probably would not make a bad showing.

"The Federal Government owns more than one-half of the forest area of the Pacific Coast, while the States own about 2 per cent.

"Here came an encouraging discovery. I had thought of the Forestry Service and the lumbermen as natural antagonists with the forester acting largely in the nature of a policeman to watch the timber owners. On the contrary, they work together as if one in their efforts to protect the forests; the lumberman believes in and supports the forester in his work, and the forestry agents have complete faith and give approval to the timber owner's plans and methods.

"While the Federal Government, the States and the associations of private forest owners cooperate in protective methods, the Federal Government and the States together pay 27 cents of every dollar expended for this service, and the private citizen pays the 73 cents. The private citizen here is the same lumberman who is so often the subject of criticism on the part of the well-intentioned writer and speaker on conservation.

"These three organizations cooperate as closely together as if they were one institution. Every logging camp of any importance has its own fire warden whose sole duty is to guard against fire danger. A part of the camp equipment is a hygrometer which registers the changes in relative humidity in the atmosphere. There is a well-known danger point and the moment a decided movement in that direction is recorded logging operations in the camp are stopt and many of the employees automatically become assistant wardens."

As an outstanding example, Mr. Schott tells us that twenty-five years ago one of the men most widely known as a conservationist, made the public statement that within twenty-five years, or thirty years at the most, there would not be a stand of merchantable timber of real importance remaining in the United States. Yet the Senate Committee on Reforestation, appointed to establish a comprehensive national policy to insure a perpetual supply of timber for the use and necessities of the citizens of the United States, in its report in 1924, said regarding this industry in the Pacific Coast States:

"'While there is some conflict in testimony as to the amount of timber in this region, it probably is not far from 1,100 billion board feet, over 90 per cent. of which is in virgin stands. . . .

"'The original forest area in the Pacific Coast States is estimated at 77 million acres, of which 59 million acres still remain as forest or potential forest land. . . .

"'At the present time there are not far from 40 million acres of virgin forests, while the areas both logged off and young growth land not converted into farms, aggregate about a million acres.'"

The Northwest lumberman is a conservationist, Mr. Schott asserts. It is to his interests to save these forests, to protect them and make them permanent, and here is a definition of conservation to which every progressive lumberman on the West Coast subscribes literally:

"'Wise forest protection does not mean the withdrawal of forest resources, whether of wood, water or grass, from contributing their full share to the welfare of the people, but on the contrary, gives the assurance of larger and more certain supplies. The fundamental idea of forestry is the perpetuation of forests by use. Forest protection is not an end of itself; it is a means to increase and sustain the resources of our country and the industries which depend upon them.'"

That was made by a practical conservationist, a thinking man, one whose opinion on that subject will be accepted, without question, by every fair-minded advocate of preservation of our forests. He was not a lumberman. Theodore Roosevelt was the man who wrote it, and in Mr. Schott's opinion it meets with the practical approval of every lumber operator in this territory. He goes on:

"Perhaps some of the students of our forest problems in the East understood the situation even better than they do here on the Coast itself. As an instance, the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse recently sent out a public statement saying, in part:

"'The West is seventy-five years ahead of the East in handling forest properties. Circumstances have helped the West. The epochal transcontinental march of the lumber business, which began to gain further headway about 1850, left desolation in the East, Central West, and South, but to the West it brought a new order of things.

"'Seventy-five years ago nobody thought of saving trees. To-day many lumbermen of Oregon, Washington and California not only conserve their forest properties, but in some cases have begun reforesting on a scale that by 1930 will provide for planting areas more than equal to the land annually cut over.

"'The West has profited by the experience of the East, so the West will always have their forests. Due to the natural course of events, the East lost one of its great resources, but the forests of the East may be brought into being again by following the enterprise shown by the people of the Pacific Coast.'

"That statement, bear in mind, comes not from the West Coast lumbermen, but from the New York State Forestry service.

"The lumber towns and logging camps to-day bear almost no resemblance to those of the early years. The towns have paved streets, all the public services, splendid school buildings, and in those particulars, surpass most of the communities of similar size in the East and Middle West. Those who would recall the old logging camps of twenty-five or thirty years ago with two-tier bunk houses, straw mattresses, could not recognize one of to-day; iron beds, two men in a room, shower-baths, sheets and pillow-cases.

"'One of my troubles is with some of the old-timers,' the superintendent of one of these camps told me. 'Many of them I knew in the old days, and they drop in here with their blanket rolls ready to go to work, but they complain bitterly about being asked to sleep between sheets and often refuse to do it. They say they know when they are comfortable.'

"With the Government Forestry Bureau, the State Forestry Service, the College of Forestry of the University of Washington, and the lumbermen of this territory all working together, harmoniously, the people of America have every cause to feel that these forests are going to be here permanently, not only for the production of high-grade lumber, sufficient to supply the major needs of the country, but also to preserve them for their best recreational and scenic purposes, and that is what the real conservationist wants.

"The Western lumberman has asked for no favor as regards his operations in these forests. He does hope that the well-intentioned people who speak and write about conservation of forests will first give themselves the opportunity to learn the facts, to know what is actually being done on the West Coast toward forest protection and forest conservation."

QUININ AND MALARIA

QUININ WILL CURE MALARIA, but it will not prevent it. In other words, it will poison the malaria parasite, but the parasite must be there to be poisoned. Furthermore, a light dose is more effective than a heavy one, for the latter tends to poison also the bodily cells and exhaust the patient. These and other interesting facts about malaria have been established as a result of attempts in insane hospitals in Great Britain to cure paralysis of the insane by the action of malaria. Artificially induced malarial fever is one of the most modern methods of treating paralysis and insanity, tho the curative effect of fevers on mental disorders was known to such ancient healers as Hippocrates and Galen. Says the London correspondent of Science Service, in its *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington):

"While cures have been effected in from 20 to 30 per cent. of the cases so treated and intermediate results have been obtained in others, the medical world has become much more interested in the disease being used as the curative agents. It has been possible to learn several things about malaria when it is induced artificially and is observable from start to finish under laboratory conditions that were not clearly understood before.

"Lieut.-Col. P. James of the ministry of health, states that, surprizingly enough, it is difficult to adjust conditions so that the patients will infect the mosquitoes and the mosquitoes in turn infect the patients. Contrary to the belief that malaria lurks in every stagnant pool, he thinks that in nature the only mosquitoes that become transmitters of the disease are those that live under sheltered and peculiar conditions.

"'The human dwelling,' he says, 'seemed to be the laboratory where malaria infection had its origin and was cultivated.'

"The life habits of mosquitoes that live under such conditions should be carefully studied, he declares.

"Since the blood of different patients varies widely in degree of hospitality which it affords to the malarial parasites after they have been bitten by an infective mosquito, he suggests that future biochemical research may show a chemical difference in the blood of patients of the types that react so differently. He suggests the possibility of a blood test that would enable physicians to classify patients in this respect.

"In the course of observing malarial treatment of general paralytics in five British mental hospitals, Dr. Warrington Yorke, professor of parasitology of the University of Liverpool, found the cases of induced malaria were very easily cured with moderate quantities of quinin. Doses of quinin previous to infection will not prevent a patient from contracting malaria, he has established, but small amounts of the drug are more efficacious in killing off the parasites in the blood stream than large doses, he declares.

"Dr. Yorke advances the hypothesis that when quinin is introduced into the body it is aided and abetted in killing off the malarial parasites in the blood by certain body cells. Too much quinin in a single dose, he maintains, brings about an exhaustion of these cells so that the malarial organism gets the jump on the parasitic-killing combination and the result is called a relapse. This would explain, he says, the severe relapses suffered by war cases even during the administration of large quantities of quinin. He suggests that overdosing with quinin is a very possible reason why these war cases and the majority of those met with in private practise are so difficult to cure."

PROTECTING OIL TANKS FROM LIGHTNING

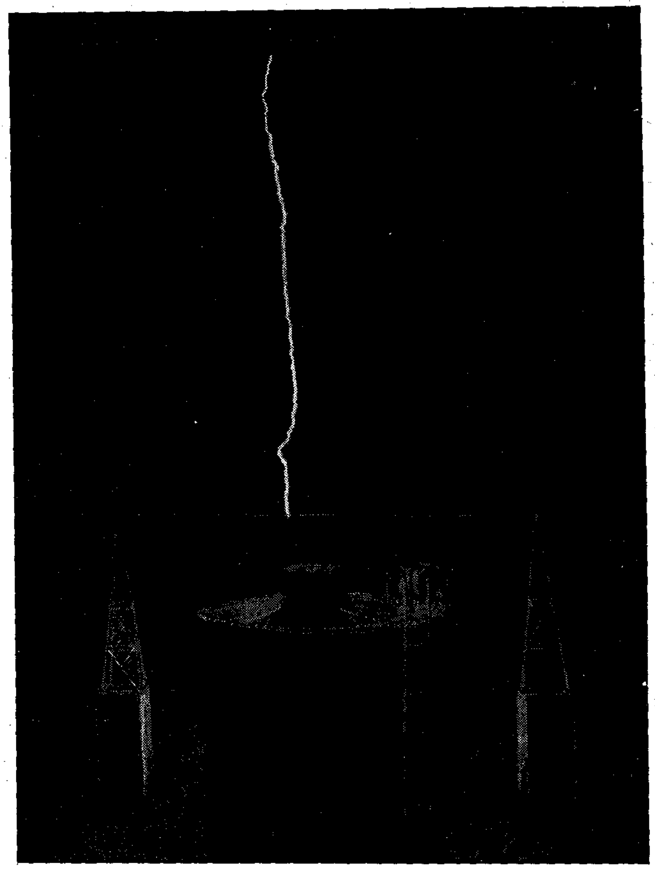
A RECENT OIL FIRE in California, which resulted in the death of two men and the destruction of more than $10,000,000 in oil and property, was attributed to lightning. The lightning hazard is well known to the oil industry, and studies of protection methods have been made. Oil storage tanks, says *The Scientific American* (New York, August), are necessarily so large that reenforced concrete, rather than metal, must usually be used. These concrete reservoirs are frequently 500 feet in diameter and 30 feet deep. As many as twenty-five or more sometimes make up a 'tank farm.' The tops are of wood, often covered with felt. Frequently the space between the surface of the oil and the top of the tank becomes filled with an explosive mixture of air and oil vapors. In general, no lightning protection is used. F. W. Peek, Jr., consulting engineer of the General Electric Company at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, speaking at the annual meeting of the American Petroleum Institute in Los Angeles last January, described experiments which had been made in the Pittsfield laboratory with artificial lightning and miniature oil tanks, and told how protection from direct hits by lightning can be secured. The following notes from Mr. Peek's address are given by the paper named above:

"In considering oil tanks, two cases must be kept in mind—the tank containing explosive mixtures and the tank free from such gases.

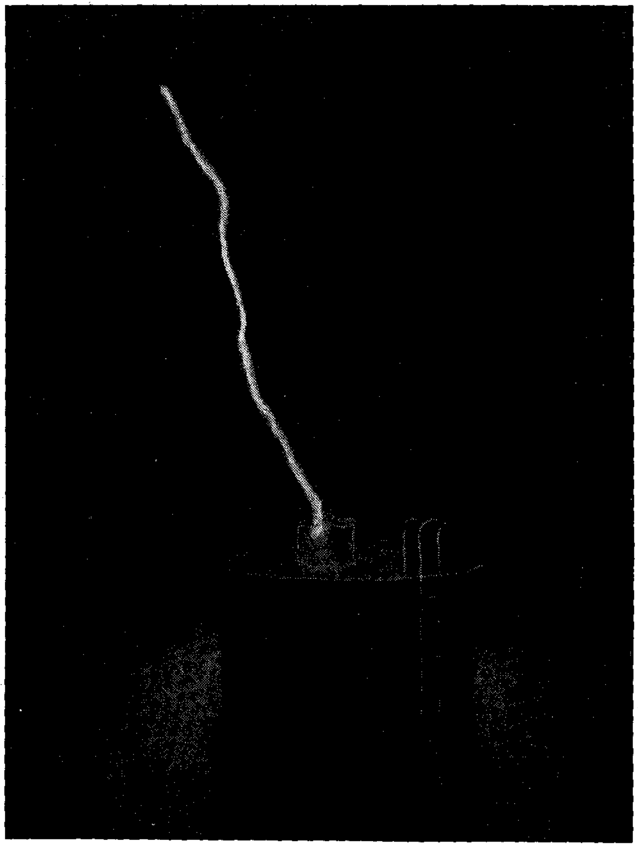
"Where there are explosive mixtures, the protection problem is exceedingly difficult. Just as a considerable voltage may appear on electrical transmission lines a mile or more from the lightning discharge, because of 'wireless' or induction effect, so may sparks be caused by voltages induced in metal parts of the tank, even tho the tank is not struck directly by the lightning. A spark at 500 volts, caused by a lightning stroke several miles away, could ignite the mixture and cause great damage.

"If a tank were made completely of insulating material, there could be no spark, but there are always pipes, nails, conducting strips, and so on, more or less isolated. Grounded wires strung over the tank, as in the case of a protected transmission line, would reduce the voltages. But the only safe method where there is explosive gas is a complete metal tank, inside of which no sparks can occur. Even then, however, there is danger when projections extend from the surface.

"Where explosive mixtures of gases can be kept from the tank, the chance of induced voltages causing trouble is small. Direct hits, however, could set the oil-soaked roof on fire. There are a number of principles, discovered in the Pittsfield laboratory, that can be applied to prevent the tank from being struck. It has been found, for instance, that lightning never strikes the ground nearer a conducting rod than four times its height. If the lightning does not strike the rod, then it hits the ground some distance away. A number of rods properly placed about the tank would either take the hits or cause the lightning to strike the ground some distance away. Grounded wires strung over the tank afford protection against direct hits."


PROTECTED

A wire strung over this miniature tank saved it from direct strokes of artificial lightning.


Illustrations by courtesy of *The Scientific American* (New York)

A DIRECT HIT

Artificial lightning striking an unprotected miniature oil tank.

INDUSTRY MORE EFFICIENT—American industry has become more efficient during the past decade, says Magnus W. Alexander of the National Industrial Conference Board, as quoted editorially in *The Iron Trade Review* (Cleveland). We read:

"He presents statistics showing that for the same unit of production there were required in 1923 13 per cent. less installed power, 25 per cent. fewer wage-earners, and 17 per cent. less management personnel than were required in 1914. Improvements in organization and in technical processes and a greater amount of installed power placed behind each wage-earner permitted a 33 per cent. increase in production per wage-earner while at the same time there was an increase of 19 per cent. in the cost of managerial supervision and a 36 per cent. increase in the cost of labor. These figures, together with others of significance, reflect the changes that have been taking place. Specialization, greater concentration of effort, intensive production, standardization, planning, ingenuity, better organization, and many other factors contributed to this increase in efficiency. The records may be considered an indorsement of high-pressure production methods introduced within the past decade."

HOW TO LOAD A FREIGHT-CAR

OUR ANNUAL BILL for damages due to improper packing of freight in cars amounts to the tidy little sum of eighteen million dollars—nearly half of the total amount of damage claims for all causes whatever. The reason, according to C. H. Newell, station supervisor of the Erie Railroad, who writes on this subject in *The Railway Review* (Chicago), is that stowing freight is an exact science and that few railroad men understand it. Proper methods, carefully followed out, he asserts, would aid materially in the reduction of this monster bill for damages—an annual charge, the interest at 5 per cent. on some $360,000,000. Of each dollar paid for freight claims, forty cents are on account of damage attributed to wrong stowing and bracing. This amount is subdivided approximately as follows: rough handling of cars eighteen cents, unlocated damage sixteen cents, improper handling, loading, stowing, bracing, etc., two cents, concealed damage four cents. Mr. Newell goes on:

> "Statistics for 1925 indicate that $18,159,638 was paid on account of rough handling, unlocated cause of damage and concealed damage—truly an amazing figure. Here is a serious condition. Preventive measures of various kinds have been suggested and adopted, but the percentage of decrease in the amounts paid due to these causes is yet far from satisfactory.
>
> "Efforts have been made to educate engineers, trainmen and switchmen to exercise care and discretion in handling cars. A campaign of education has been broadcast to shippers explaining the proper methods to employ in loading and stowing car-load freight. There is being conducted on every railroad, both large and small, a continual campaign to educate and train station employees to exercise the proper judgment and care in handling and safe-guarding property in transit.
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> "Statistics indicate that the ratio of losses to less-than-car-load freight, due to these causes, is entirely out of proportion with the losses on car-load shipments. Knowing this, it behooves employees to devise ways to properly load and stow freight.
>
> "The American Railway Association has published and distributed a Code of Rules covering the handling of package freight. There are also rules for the inspection and certification of cars before loading with miscellaneous package freight.
>
> "The revenues derived from the transportation of less-than-car-load freight are mostly exhausted in the wages of clerical and laboring forces required to control the movement and handle the freight. It is necessary to determine a way of stowing in such a manner that it will be secure without undue expense.
>
> "Freight-house and transfer-platform employees have been schooled for many years to load or stow packages lengthwise of the car and in such a manner that they will not come in contact with freight that will be liable to damage them. This is very well and good, but employees so directed are only partially instructed. They err in judgment in resorting to piling instead of properly stowing the freight.
>
> "This is the cause of nearly every claim paid to-day for freight damaged by improper stowing. There is a vast difference between piling and stowing freight. By piling is meant mixing containers and packages, boxes, barrels, crates, bundles, etc., dove-tailed in every conceivable manner in the car.
>
> "There is only one practical and economical way to stow freight, and that is to start right. It would be impossible to devise or substitute any plan or scheme that will take the place of intelligence. To-day, as ever, the most effective claim-and-damage protective agency is the conscientious and careful man who profits by his education and experience.
>
> "The antiquated method of filling up the ends of the car from side to side and gradually working toward the doorways is entirely wrong. A skilled stowman will never load freight in any such fashion."

The correct and practical way to stow freight, Mr. Newell says, is to classify it as it is being brought into the car, keeping like containers and packages segregated. The cartons, bales, bundles and sacks should be kept in one quarter of the car, the boxes and lighter crates in another quarter, barrels, drums, kegs, kits, tubs and pails in another quarter, and the miscellaneous rough freight in the remaining quarter of the car. He proceeds:

> "Such a method can not always be carried out in its entirety, but the idea can be followed. The secret of proper stowing is to start at the ends of the car and build walls of freight packages in successive rows from the ends of the car toward the doorways, evenly and orderly arranging the freight of similar or identical packages in the same pile or piles.
>
> "We are all aware of the fact that it would be easier to shatter a wall by a blow on its side than would be required to make it collapse with a blow at its end. In a like manner, freight, when properly stowed, is scientifically prepared to meet the stopping and starting jolts of train movements without toppling over or shifting in the car.
>
> "In following this plan, an aisle or passageway will be left through the center of the car from the doorway to the ends. This makes it conveniently possible to place the lighter or more fragile packages arriving later, on top of the heavier packages and also makes it possible to get to the end of the car until such time as the car is partly filled, after which this passageway is stowed full of freight in cartons or boxes in the same manner as the balance of the freight was loaded. If car is not fully loaded this aisle can be filled by letting down the packages from the sides. If light or fragile packages are brought into the cars first they are placed near the doorways to be placed on top of the more substantial packages later.
>
> "Barrels and drums are stowed by placing them in successive rows along the side of the car, half-barrels, kits, tubs and pails placed nearer to the doorway. Miscellaneous freight, such as iron pipe, lumber in the rough, castings, large uneven crates of machinery or farm implements or any freight of like nature is loaded in the same end of the car with the barrels, but on the opposite side.
>
> "When the doorways are shingled down properly, a very severe shock or rough stop will cause very little shifting of the freight, and no serious damage is caused if packages should shift.
>
> "The customary method of mixing all kinds of packages in a heterogeneous pile, results in shifting, toppling or falling down, cartons becoming crusht, boxes and crates twisted out of shape, barrels toppling over and contents of packages damaged. Havoc is the result. Such cars have every appearance of having been loaded with a steam-shovel, due to their being so piled that the end-jolts rock them out of place."

LIFE-SAVING AT CROSSINGS

DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS more than 19,000 persons have been killed and over 52,000 injured at grade crossings in this country, says *Railway and Locomotive Engineering* (New York). There are over 20,000,000 automobiles registered in the United States and they operate on every highway. It is the reckless class of automobile drivers that persist in taking chances, this paper goes on, that contribute the greatest number of accidents registered each year. We read:

> "The railroad and public officials are bending every effort to reduce this total by a Careful Crossing Campaign conducted under the auspices of the American Railway Association during the summer months of each year. This brings to the attention of the people the necessity for exercising the greatest possible care to avoid being struck and killed or injured by trains while traveling over crossings and impresses upon locomotive engineers, firemen, brakemen and all other employees the necessity for doing everything within their power to prevent such accidents.
>
> "That the railroads are doing their part in safety of operation is shown by reduction of the hazards of railroad travel by one-half in a decade. Records of the Museum of Safety show that one passenger was killed for every 6,620,000 locomotive miles and one injured for every 116,000 in 1914. In 1924 after ten years of systematized effort to improve conditions the figures stood at one passenger killed for every 11,250,000 locomotive miles and one injured for every 287,000 locomotive miles. If automobile casualties could be reckoned on a car-mile basis they might show a tendency to decline. Available statistics, however, reveal no such trend. If automobile drivers did not try to cross tracks until it was safe to do so, approach crossings with their automobile under full control, and be alert for approaching trains, there would be few accidents.
>
> "Even if the money was available to eliminate all crossings at grade and the public willing to pay for them, many years would be required to do the work. Protection from the peril for the present generation, at least, can only come from 'Crossing Grades Cautiously.'
>
> "Trains can not stop at every crossing if they are to sustain the speed expected by the public. The train crosses a highway about every half mile or so, but a motorist encounters a railroad only occasionally."

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

By courtesy of *Good Health* (Battle Creek, Mich.)

CORN ON THE COB, AS THE ARIKARA INDIANS PREPARE IT

The first photograph shows the green ears, still in their husks, being laid on a bed of willow poles; at the right, the roasting.

CORN AS THE INDIANS COOKED IT

CORN WAS THE ONE MOST USEFUL FOOD PLANT possest by the native nations of both North America and South America, says Dr. Melvin R. Gilmore, writing in *Good Health* (Battle Creek, Mich.). In both continents there were several distinct types, as flour corn, flint corn, sweet corn, pop-corn, and others; and of the different types there were innumerable varieties. The type we call flint corn was preferred for making hominy. Sweet corn was preferred for parching. Pop-corn, of course, was used for popping. Flour corn was the most generally useful type. It was preferred for use in the roasting ear stage, both for immediate consumption and for drying. This type was also preferred for grinding into meal, both on account of the greater facility with which it could be reduced to meal, and also for its good flavor. We read further:

"Every tribe which cultivated corn had a very large number of methods of preparing and serving it as food, in both unripe and ripe stages. Green corn was most commonly roasted in the ear without removing the husk. This method retained all the sweetness and flavor of the corn. To cook corn in this manner a fire was laid in a long trench about a foot in width, or between two logs laid about a foot apart. When there was a good bed of hot coals the ears of corn, still contained in their husks, were laid on the fire and watched and turned to keep them from scorching until they were properly cooked.

"In the country of the Arikara tribe on the upper Missouri River the diamond willow abounds. The dry wood of this species makes a quick, clean, hot fire, and it is most commonly used in that region as a fuel for cooking. The Arikara lay a bed of dry poles of diamond willow about ten or twelve feet in length. On this bed of dry small wood a woman lays the ears of corn retaining their husks, and watches and tends them, deftly turning them with a pole until they are properly cooked. The ears, when cooked, are tossed into a pile. There they lie steaming until they are sufficiently cool, when they are husked at convenience, and then the grains are shelled off from the cobs and spread to dry in the sun and open air.

"When the cooked corn was husked it was sorted into three grades, according to the degree of maturity. The very tender young corn, those ears which were still 'in the milk,' were laid by in one pile, those which were approaching the 'hard' or ripe stage in another, and all in the prime 'roasting ear' stage in another. The corn was so sorted because the different stages of maturity are suited to different methods of preparation for eating.

"The youngest corn, that 'in the milk,' was scraped from the cob. The mass of milky corn dough thus obtained was shaped into cakes and wrapt in corn husks and baked in the ashes under the fire. In these modern days it is baked in the oven of the kitchen range. Besides this use for immediate consumption, the corn 'in the milk' was also dried and kept for later use. This tender young corn was also used for infant's food as well as a titbit for adults.

"A sort of bread was made from green corn. After roasting the ears in the manner above described, the grains were scored on the cob by running a knife down the rows; then the corn was cut off from the cob and patted into little cakes and wrapt in fresh, clean inner-husks of corn and baked in a bed of hot ashes. A variation of this sort of bread was made by the admixture of beans with the corn.

"When the green corn was out of season the preserved green corn, dehydrated as before described, was rehydrated by soaking, and was then cooked in various ways. It was seasoned with suet and stewed alone or mixed with beans or dried pumpkin.

"When green corn was dried to preserve it for later use, the silks were left on and were cooked and dried along with the corn. It is said that thus the flavor and sweetness of the silks were absorbed into the drying corn. When the drying process was finished the chaff and dried silks were winnowed out before the dried corn was stored away.

"It was said above that when the green corn was husked after it was roasted for the purpose of drying for winter it was sorted into three grades, the third stage being that in which it has just passed the prime 'roasting ear' stage and is just becoming hard. Corn in this stage, after it was dried was often cooked with beans, being first pounded in a mortar."

Meal made by pounding in a mortar with a pestle was the basis of many food preparations. Corn-meal was made into bread by mixing with water and seasoning with salt and fat. Sometimes boiled beans were mixed with the meal. Sometimes when soup was made from meat, the soup was thickened by meal made from parched corn, the fine and coarse being separated by sifting. The coarse meal was boiled first with the meat, and then the fine was added to the body of the soup. We read further:

"Corn was parched, pounded to a fine meal, then sifted, and the finest was mixed with sugar and water and shaped into balls. It was then ready to serve and was considered a delicacy.

"Corn-meal gruel was made especially for sick persons. Another preparation for the sick was made by boiling ripe corn until it was tender, then it was pounded to a paste on a flat stone, seasoned with a little salt, and boiled again. A gruel was also made from meal obtained by pounding dried green corn in a mortar. This gruel was seasoned with a little meat.

"Plain parched corn was a convenient form of food, especially for use on the march, or any time when it was not convenient to have a cooking fire at the time when it was desired to eat. The type which we call sweet corn or sugar corn was the type preferred for parching. The ripe sweet corn was parched with a sufficient measure in the vessel of tallow which had been tried out with a quantity of slippery-elm bark in with the fat in the trying pot. The slippery-elm bark was considered to favor the keeping quality of the tallow, and to add a flavor which was liked.

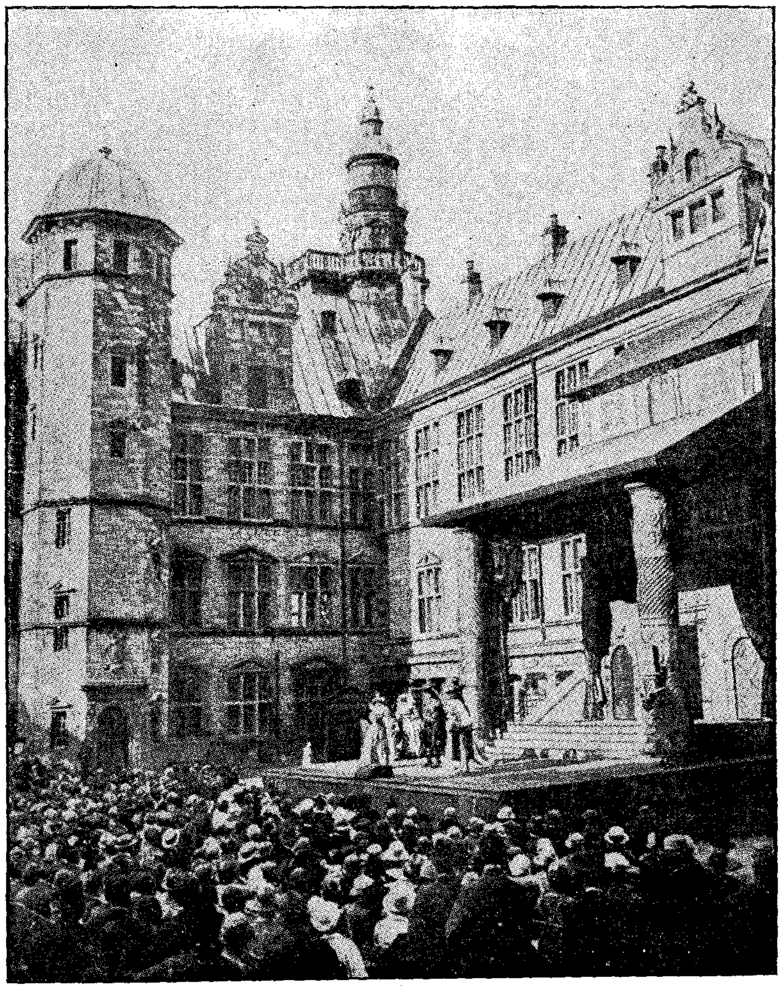
"Hominy was made by boiling ripe corn with hardwood ashes, preferably hickory, until the hulls would slip from the grains. Then the hulls were washed out and the hulled corn washed in several waters until clear of the lye. This hominy might then be prepared in various ways to be served. It was sometimes made into soup, either with plain water or with meat stock. It was also cooked whole as a dish by itself, or together with meat. Sometimes it was crusht to a paste and in that form made into a kind of porridge. Or this hominy paste was made into dumplings, either plain or with boiled beans mixed in. A lump of fat was placed in the center of each dumpling. Any dumplings left over at one meal were drained of the water in which they had been cooked, and were mashed and fried for another meal."

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

DOINGS IN HAMLET'S TOWN

THE PROVERB CONSTANTLY REPEATS that the play of "Hamlet" would be nothing with *Hamlet* left out. But this is virtually the way Elsinore is celebrating the five hundredth anniversary of its charter. Plays and jousting, even Shakespearean plays, but not "Hamlet," are being performed there on an Elizabethan stage in the castle grounds. This neglect of Shakespeare's masterpiece may be a protest against the outer world's assumption that "Hamlet" is their only bid for fame. He is the first word on the tourist's lip. But Elsinore shows us that her history contains other things than this melancholy hero. Of jousts we have scarcely heard anything since we closed our Walter Scott. Now Mr. J. N. M. Jeffries shows us in the London *Daily Mail* that this medieval sport may be revived in nearly all respects, the principal drawback being the lack of properly trained horses. What was shown in Elsinore in these celebrations of July and August was "an exact reproduction of a joust held at Gummeltor in 1569 in the reign of King Frederick II. of Denmark." We read:



SHAKESPEARE, NOT HAMLET, AT ELSINORE

It is "The Taming of the Shrew," played in the courtyard of Kronborg Castle.

"The fourteen knights who charged in the lists and the soldiery who guarded them were drawn from the Hussar Guard of the King of Denmark. Ten thousand spectators gathered for the occasion from all parts of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, and there were visitors from France and England, and even from Spain, amid the crowds gathered in the banner-bedecked, red-gabled, narrow streets of Elsinore.

"It has been no easy thing to organize this tournament. It was arranged in combination between the Hussar Guard officers and Mr. Johannes Poulsen, Denmark's chief actor and great student of the past.

"The armor itself was not such a difficulty as might have been imagined. The Royal Armory of Copenhagen took down from its walls for the occasion twelve suits of black armor of the period.

"These were worn by Hussar soldiers forming the immediate guard of the knights. The old armor was too precious to be risked in the lists upon the persons of the knights, but fortunately Denmark's national theater possesses a series of harnesses, fashioned after the style of the late sixteenth-century period, made of genuine steel strong enough to resist the shock of lances, the possible unhorsing of the men, or other chances of the tourney.

"The helmets worn by the knights when charging were, however, genuine ones from the Copenhagen Armory.

"The horses were another difficulty, and—as the tourney was to prove—the major difficulty. The jousting horses of medieval and Renaissance days were heavy, slow, broad animals like Percherons or Clydesdales. Possibly the sort of horses which drew London's horse omnibuses would have made goodish jousting horses. Nothing of the sort being available here, the officers who took the part of knights fell back on regimental chargers and artillery horses.

"Several of the horses which thundered through the dust to-day with embroidered silk housings streaming in the breeze around them were from Dublin—Irish mounts bought for the Danish Cavalry—and all had a pronounced thoroughbred strain in them. As a matter of fact they were too mettlesome on the whole, but did their strange work with enough alacrity to prove that horses are prepared for anything at the hands of men."

In the center of the jousting ground was a canvas-covered brown-painted barrier about sixty yards long, the actual so-called lists on either side of which the jousters' horses ran and over which the jousters' lances met. It is all quite like Sir Walter:

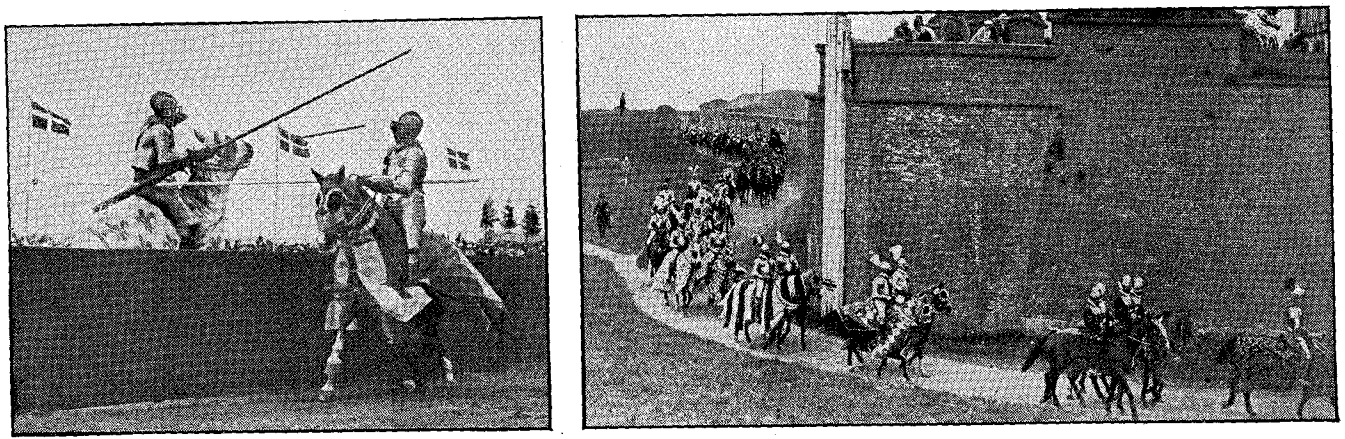
"Some tilting at a Turk's head, and then the stage was set for jousting. A shrill blast of trumpets at the nod of the golden herald, and then two knights were maneuvering their steeds to each end of the lists. One was red and silver, and one was green and silver.

"They prest their long lances in the hollow of their arms, pushed their helms forward in a way you see in old pictures and were off.

"At the ends of the lances were rounded heads to give more purchase on the breast of an adversary. The object of the gallant joust was not to unhorse an adversary but to break the lance on his chest while retaining one's own seat.

"The green knight came down like a whirlwind, but just as the knights drew abreast the horse of red and silver curvetted sideways and the blow missed.

"One felt that if the blow had been delivered the red knight would have had much ado to retain his seat. All the knights had, indeed, been insured with a Copenhagen company against the obvious dangers of the joust, but as course after course was run



JOUSTING IN THE TILTING YARD

KNIGHTS PROCEEDING TO GRONNEHAVE

IN THE CITY OF HAMLET AFTER FIVE CENTURIES

In the second picture the knights are passing the very spot on the ramparts (by the flagstaff) where *Hamlet* saw his father's ghost.

it was proved that the mettlesome horses were the chief obstacle to unseating blows being delivered.

"No two knights splintered both lances at the same time. There was a dull bang of wood on metal which rang over the ground as the green knight struck his antagonist full in the breastplate, but both showed no signs of losing their seats.

"Twice the knights had their lances torn from their grips by the weapons of their opponents.

"The red, white and blue knight, Count Lerche, rode a splendid course, standing high in his stirrups, against Captain Schulin, in black and silver, and splintered his spear half-way up, riding the rest of the course with the broken, dangling spear end.

"Then with pennons floating in the wind the whole cortège rode back over the moat through the gateway of Kronborg."

Jousting is not the only form of celebration that Elsinore has been indulging in. A pageant, dancing through the night, the roasting of an ox, the acting of Shakespeare as already mentioned, and the burning (dramatically) of a witch. For, says the London *Daily Telegraph:*

"Like other Scandinavian towns, Elsinore was very nervous about witches, and in one ghastly year of the seventeenth century found eight to burn. We regret to observe that 'Hamlet' takes no part in the celebrations. A stage has been put up in the courtyard of Kronborg Castle, but the play which is announced is 'The Taming of the Shrew.' Now the flag battery of that castle is traditionally the 'Platform before the Castle of Elsinore,' on which *Hamlet* saw the *Ghost*. It seems doubtful whether 'The Taming of the Shrew' is really the play which *Hamlet* would have liked best. Perhaps the good people of Elsinore feel that the connection of *Hamlet* with their ancient town is dubious. He is far less authentic than the eight witches. And if he ever was at Elsinore it must have been long before Erik of Pomerania gave the town its charter in 1426, still longer before the sandstone walls of the castle of Kronborg were built, for that was in Shakespeare's own time. 'Hamlet' is found in a history of Denmark which was written about 1200, so the plot on which Shakespeare worked is at least as old as that. There is also reason to believe that Saxo Grammaticus, the author who thought it good enough for history, decorated it with episodes from Latin and Greek. Something like the *Hamlet* story can indeed be found in many languages, and there are those who say that if all were known he was really a true-born Englishman. But nobody has found *Polonius* and *Ophelia* except in the pages of the Danish historian. Shakespeare was working over Saxo Grammaticus at second-hand, working over an earlier play. Whether he had in his mind any picture of the castle at Elsinore which the great King Frederick had just built is mere guessing. Denmark was rich and powerful in those years, the ruler admitted of all the Northern seas. We know that companies of English actors visited the country when Shakespeare was learning his craft. He may have gone with them, he may have seen 'thy wild and stormy steep, Elsinore.' Whether he did or not Elsinore is for ever sacred to the memory of *Hamlet*, who remains more real than the great Frederick and Erik of Pomerania, and all the right hapless witches, and we like to think of *Hamlet's* troubled spirit coming again to Elsinore to see in his castle 'The Taming of the Shrew.'"

WILL THE ELGIN MARBLES RETURN TO GREECE?

ART AS WELL AS FINANCE furnishes the subject of international troubles for England. Ireland wants the French pictures that Sir Hugh Lane, who went down on the *Lusitania*, left to her in an unsigned codicil to his will. They had formerly been bequeathed to the National Gallery, but Lane's memorandum appended to his will plainly shows his final desire. England has the legal advantage in the dispute. The other question lately filling the papers concerns the return of the Elgin Marbles, or at least the caryatid of the Erechtheum, which is the object of the special request made by the Greek archeologist named Philadelpheus. Brief reference was made to this in our issue for July 31 where it is recalled that "in the historical play, 'Nereid of the Castle' the remaining caryatids, princesses turned to stone, wailed loudly at night for their lost sister, unhappy in the gloom of London and longing for the sunny Grecian sky." If an earthquake like the one of 1894 should again shake Athens, the temple might fall unless these supports are restored. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* goes into the history of this particular building:

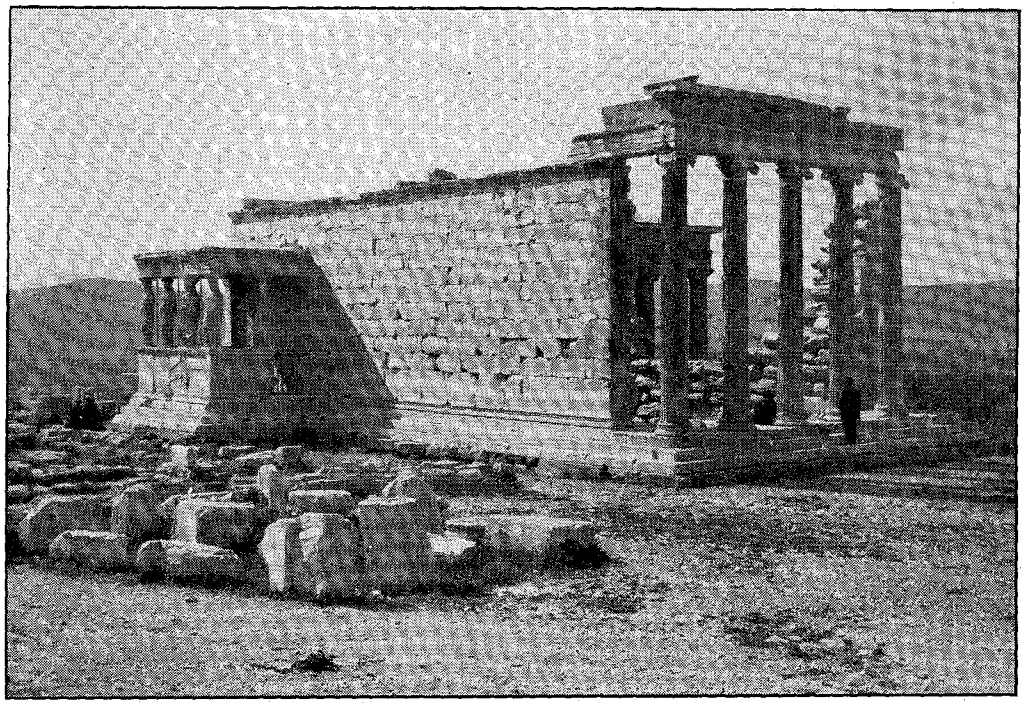
"The Erechtheum, once used as a church and later as a Turkish harem, was damaged in the siege of 1827 and again by a storm in 1852. Greece has met these vicissitudes in something of the complacent spirit with which Americans let vandals and picnickers abuse our parks and boulevards. Lately, however, there has been an awakening. Even if the reported decision to charge tourists at the Acropolis $5 a head was inspired by commercial motives, the revival of pride is a hopeful sign. The plea for the expatriate caryatid and column is also, it may be noted, based on an argument of material necessity.

"The restoration of the caryatid, however, would have a deeper significance. This female figure, used in place of a supporting column, is an indispensable part of the symbolism in the cult of the temple. For the caryatids have now been identified with the honored maidens dedicated at an early age for special offices in the worship of Athena. Whether they represented the girls who bore the goddess's sacred robe, or those who bore the sacred bread, the former being near the flapper age, is a learned dispute with which the layman need not concern himself. On the frieze was a similar procession. The whole formed a sculptured background into which the ritual fitted with a beautiful unity of totality. To an observer the picture must have been impressive.

"It is because these statuesque pillars embody the idea, not of woman's burden-bearing slavery, but her honor and dignity in the ceremonies, that a sense of fitness would have the errant caryatid join her sisters once more in the performance of their original mission. She is needed not merely for decorative effect, not merely to uphold the roof, but for the completeness she gives to the artistic symbolism."

The larger question of England's giving up all of the marbles is one more difficult of solution. For in spite of the reproaches heaped upon her by Lord Byron it is seen that she did the world in general and perhaps Greece in particular a great service in preserving these priceless relics of ancient art for posterity. The New York *Herald* ventilates the question:

"It seems to be admitted that the best of the things produced in the Golden Age of Pericles at Athens, that wonderful period after the unexpected victory over the Persians, was the Parthenon. We know it offhand as one of the Seven Wonders of the ancient world; we know it perhaps from the reproduction at Nashville, or from the model in the Metropolitan Museum in New York, or in an archeological museum. It had three different lots of sculptured figures. First, two mythological compositions, one in each gable end or pediment of the temple, almost in the round; second, two or three figures in fairly high relief in each of the metopes, ninety-two in all (fifteen in the Elgin collection), all those around the outside of the temple in the frieze, and, third, a continuous band 524 feet in length (of which the British Museum has 249 feet) of figures in low relief, making a procession which ran all the way around the cella or temple building proper much like the band that runs around the Pension Building in Washington.



Ewing Galloway photographs

HOME OF THE STRAYED CARYATID

The pavilion at the reader's left shows the figures, one of which was taken to London, and Greece now asks its return. The building is the Erechtheum on the Acropolis at Athens.

"They lasted there pretty well for something over two thousand years. In 1684, however, Venice declared war on the Sublime Porte, and in 1687 captured Athens's seaport, the Piræus. The Venetian Morosini soon planted several batteries near the Acropolis Hill, and having been informed by a deserter that the Turks had stored powder in the Parthenon, a shell was dropt purposely into it, as some authorities say, or accidentally, as others say, with terrible results for the famed old Doric temple of Athena Parthenos.

"Lord Elgin was British Ambassador at Constantinople in 1799. Because of British victories over the French, England became a favored nation, as it were, and Lord Elgin received permission to visit the Acropolis and do about what he pleased. He shipped home at his own expense many fragments from the Parthenon.

"An offer from the Government of $150,000 would have been made, but Elgin said he would decline it if it were made. In 1815 he himself offered his collection to England on such terms as the House of Commons would make after due inquiry into its value. There was a heated controversy over the matter, his actions and his methods in getting the marbles being severely criticized. He and his friends answered the criticisms successfully, it would seem, because the committee appointed to report on the matter found no reason to censure Lord Elgin. Among the members of that committee were Flaxman, Sir Thomas Lawrence and Benjamin West. There was complete unanimity in the report on the transcendent artistic value of the sculptures. The purchase price recommended was $175,000, altho Elgin turned in an itemized account of his expenditures amounting to $370,000.

"In 1811, while Elgin, altho in England, was still having Parthenon marbles shipped to London, Lord Byron was in Athens writing his 'Curse of Minerva' (not published, however, until 1828) against Elgin's spoliations. Two lines, softened considerably from Byron's original manuscript, run:

Scapt from the ravage of the Turk and Goth,
Thy country sends a spoiler worse than both.

"It is generally acknowledged that Elgin's understanding with Turkey was legal and honest, and it is also admitted that he rescued many splendid sculptured pieces from certain ruin and saved many others from certain mutilation, possibly from entire destruction. The art world has lauded England both for saving the Elgin marbles and for having them well displayed in a place much more accessible to students and travelers than if they had been kept at Athens.

"The present agitation may be only a preliminary gesture. England has behind her a long list of acts of diplomatic astuteness, of bewildering straightforwardness or surprizing generosity. It is not improbable that other acts of the same sort are yet to come."

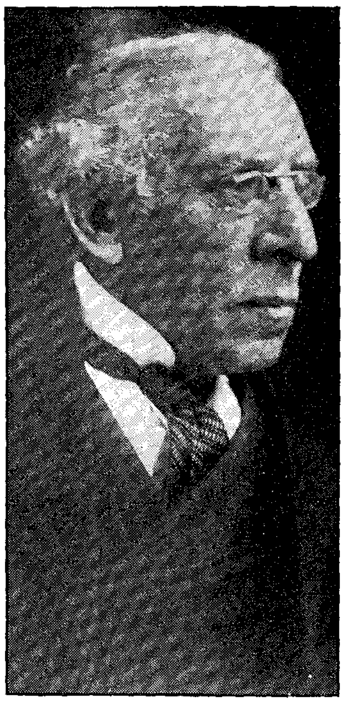
Even these great works have not escaped defamers. Says the Washington *Post:*

"Payne Knight denounced them as the work of journeymen, unworthy the name of artists. Such aspersions, however, made no real headway, and opinion has long since crystallized into the belief that they are of the highest artistic excellence, and are the work of Phidias or executed from his designs. Benjamin Haydon gave concrete expression to this judgment when he said: 'Were the Elgin Marbles lost, there would be as great a gap in art as there would be in philosophy if Newton had never existed.'"

THE COVER—The charming genre work forming the subject of the cover this week is by the French historical and portrait painter carrying the full name of Pascal Adolphe Jean Dagnan-Bouveret, who was born in Paris on January 7, 1852, and studied under Gérôme. His first successful picture, now hanging in the museum at Lyons, is called "A Wedding at the Photographer's." This was in 1879. The example we reproduce, called "The Consecrated Bread" (1886), hangs in the Luxembourg. It is an interior with admirably managed light and conveys a sentiment of serene devotion, poetic and lovely. Some of his other works are "The Conscripts" (1891), "Lady with a Child," both the of latter in the Beaux-Arts in Paris; "A Madonna" in Munich, and another canvas on a similar theme, "Madonna of the Rose," in the Metropolitan Museum of New York. Bouveret was made Chevalier of the Legion of Honor in 1885 and in 1889 was awarded the medal at the Salon for his "Breton Women at the Pardon." Portraits of distinguished people have been executed by him, among which are those of the painters Gérôme and Courbet. There is a fine color sense displayed in all his work. The drawing is excellent, tho rather after the academic standards which modern taste has very largely departed from.

ZANGWILL

WHETHER ZANGWILL WILL BE REMEMBERED best as publicist or man of letters is a question for posterity. In his later years he was almost more the publicist, even making his literary work serve as a means to an end. "He was such a big factor in vitalizing movements to help the Jews that he made major issues of his personal hopes," says the New York *World*. This tendency probably will weigh against his permanent fame, especially in those plays that had a propaganda purpose. On his recent visit to America he said some hard things about us, and stirred up a good deal of rancor against himself; but then, he also said that his irritation was roused against "the whole human race." He died on August 2, at the age of sixty-two, through overwork.



AUTHOR OF "THE MELTING POT"

Israel Zangwill, who made a phrase that long postponed restricted immigration in America.

"He was not quite the English Heine," says the Boston *Transcript*, "tho he wrote in appreciation and understanding of that brilliant cosmopolitan in a way which has not been surpassed." His peculiar temperament is well summed up by this paper:

"Zangwill proved anew the gift of the European Jew for the possession and expression of a truly European character and genius. He was a good Englishman for that matter, but every drop of his blood, every gleam of his keen intellect, was opposed to insularity. He knew America as well as any Englishman, any European, of his time, but that meant, with his disposition, that he knew American weaknesses and dangers, and was not afraid to expose them. What he said and did never quite suited any nation; it did not even please the Jewish race to which he belonged and which he loved, and which he sought to make a nation. And that did not mean that he was unkind either in thought or words. He was honest in heart, searching in his thought. He has left a body of work which is full of sentiments of beauty.

"Zangwill, like Heine, has left, in good truth, no matter what opposition his frank utterance may have provoked, a world full of lovers. He was witty, he was wise; his heart bled for the miseries not only of the people of his race but for all who were poor and hard-prest. As a critic and an essayist he was readable not merely for the point, the charm of his words, but for the coolness and the far reach of his thoughts."

His success as a literary craftsman was the stepping-stone to his influence as a public figure and orator where words were regarded and where personality carried weight. One literary stroke carried results, as the New York *Herald Tribune* shows, far beyond his or any one's calculation:

"By virtue of his drama 'The Melting Pot' and above all by its title Zangwill imprest on the American mind a cast of thought regarding immigration which had a high imaginative appeal. Fears of being swamped by the alien influx were for the time quieted by the metaphor of assimilation. In his book 'The Melting Pot Mistake,' Henry Pratt Fairchild says: 'It would be hard to estimate the influence of the symbol of the melting-pot in staving off the restriction of immigration. It is certain that in the popular mind it offsets volumes of laboriously compiled statistics and carefully reasoned analyses.' Seldom has an author so molded thought by the instrumentality of a single phrase."

Recalling the incidents of his latest visit to America, the New York *Times* writes:

"In October of 1923 Zangwill raised a storm by calling political Zionism 'dead' in a speech in Carnegie Hall in New York. He contended that a Jewish State was possible at the moment when the Arab was a defeated enemy, liberated from the Turk, and glad enough to take on any political impress, but that 'a great moment found, as (Theodore) Herzl had foreboded, a small people.' For this opinion and for intimating that the Jews of America should unite for political action and that there should be 'a Jewish vote in the United States,' Zangwill was taken to task by many prominent American Jews, including Louis Marshall and Samuel Untermyer.

"During the memorable trip to the United States in 1923 Zangwill criticized Jewish life in New York for its 'lack of poetry,' and regretted, in a letter to S. Stanwood Menken, president of the National Security League, that America had entered the World War. 'If America had not gone into the war,' he wrote, 'a draw would have resulted and militarism would have been killed instead of reviving it in other countries.' Coupled with an assertion that America had no need for preparedness, this drew the fire of Menken, who, while paying tribute to the literary attainments of Zangwill, said his 'temperament had outbalanced his judgments.'

"Zangwill left this country in February of 1924 with a parting broadside. He exprest his sympathy for the death of President Woodrow Wilson, adding that 'there are no great men left in America.' Criticizing our 'restricted immigration policy,' he declared that it would lead to a 'narrow nationalism.' He also blamed us for our 'isolationist stand' in regard to reparations.

"'The reason that I criticize America,' he said on leaving, 'is that I think your country is the greatest potentiality in the world.' In extenuation he declared that Americans, tho inefficient, were hospitable, kind, and lovable."

In its editorial comment, the *Times* mildly remarks that Mr. Zangwill loved to liberate his mind:

"Sometimes much heat was disengaged and much fire kindled in the process. As so many other friends of international goodwill, he liked to fight. If he sometimes seemed a little careless in what he said, his sincerity and his scorn of popularity were engaging. His last visit here might almost be called a revival of 'The War God.' There are recompenses for the controversy of Zion; none for the controversy of Zionism. Zangwill was embittered by the War, the Peace and the 'League of Damnations.' The vision of 'The Melting Pot' seemed unrealized. He exprest various dissatisfactions with the United States. That was his privilege. Yet a few Americans got apoplectic over his criticism, as if they were contemporaries of Hannibal Chollup.

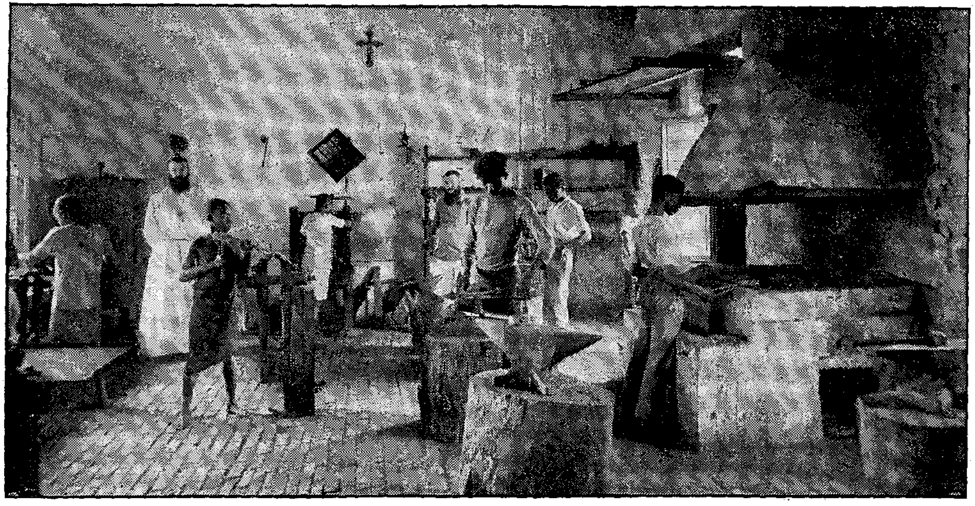
"Probably a certain humor underlay the censurer's bile. If we remember right, he declared his irritation with 'the whole human race.' But Zangwill, the 'publicist,' needn't concern us much. Zangwill, the man, was courteous and gentle; Zangwill, the artist, is all that counts. To the elder generation, at least, he is the painter, without prejudice or partiality, with careful distribution of shade and light, of the 'mean streets' of Whitechapel and the rest of London Jewry. Nobody but a Cockney Jew could have written the books of the 'Ghetto' series; but the conscientious artist is no flatterer. He shows us the niggardly closed fist as well as the open hand; the meanness and the magnanimity; the much enduring patience and the hypocrisy of the people he pictured."

"Curiously enough this Russian refugee's son was also able to paint the true effigy of the West End Jews, so large was his sympathetic understanding. In the art—at present a trade—of writing short stories, he had a genius at times almost inimitable; and he invented a Jewish beggar who ought to be immortal. Indeed, in rereading Zangwill, we shall turn first not to 'Children of the Ghetto,' but to the grotesquerie of 'The King of Schnorrers.' The country and the Immigration law are far away from that pious belief, exprest in the play about which such a hullabaloo was made here some twenty years ago, that the melting-pot is 'God's crucible,' where all the races of Europe are 'melting and reforming'; but 'The Cockpit' and 'The Forcing House' may be recommended to all who enjoy tragicomedy, verjuiced with satire."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE OTHER THINGS THAT MISSIONARIES DO

"MAN WANTS BUT LITTLE HERE BELOW, nor wants that little long," is not the principle on which the modern missionary proceeds. He works on just the opposite theory. For, besides preaching the Christian Gospel, he is engaged in curing the evils of society in non-Christian lands, in wiping out pestilence, repressing the slave trade which still flourishes in some parts of the world, in improving native methods of agriculture, in establishing and maintaining schools and hospitals, in opposing injustice. In short, it is part of his gospel that the pursuit of heavenly happiness includes the pursuit of happiness here below, and he has already accomplished much in improving the general lot of those among whom he works. However, this incidental side to the missionaries' chief program is little known outside of the church circle. Its importance is emphasized by one who acknowledges that he has been a severe critic of missionaries and their methods. Thomas Jesse Jones, educational director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, who writes of these "incidentals" in *Current History*, is familiar mostly with missions and missionaries in Africa and with the missionary effort among negroes in America. So he begins with Africa. Dr. Robert Laws of Livingstonia, a university man, Mr. Jones tells us, has been fifty years in Africa. He trained himself not only in theology, but as well in medicine, road-building, forestry, quarrying, flour milling and electricity. He and his associates have been wiping out disease, ending famine, preventing Arab slave raids, developing the country and people in agriculture, industry, health, education, morals and religion. And writes Mr. Jones:



JESUS THE CARPENTER MIGHT BE PLEASED WITH THIS

For teaching natives how to help themselves is religion, too. The photograph shows the blacksmith shop of a school conducted by the Roman Catholic Brothers of Belgium at Stanleyville, Belgian Kongo.

"While the Livingstonia Mission under Dr. Laws is one of the notable achievements of present work in Africa, practically every African colony has missionaries and mission organizations that have some or all of the features of work already described. In Belgian Kongo the Jesuit Fathers have eliminated sleeping sickness from their area and changed the wilderness into gardens and fields producing abundant harvests; the Southern Presbyterians and Methodists, the American and British Baptists, the Disciples Mission on the Equator and several smaller organizations are teaching the native people to make more effective use of the soil, to build better houses, to read and write, to care for body and mind and spirit. In the Portuguese colonies American and Canadian Congregationalists and Methodists have learned the native languages, studied the native manner of life and befriended the people. The missionaries of these colonies are now the most substantial hope for native development. In the French colonies numerous missions of various churches are valiantly helping in the education and general improvement of the natives. Through the active cooperation of the British Government very numerous missions in the British colonies are rendering an increasingly large and vital service in education and civilization.

"Condemnation of missionaries by economic and political exploiters will be generally accepted as evidence in favor of mission influence. It is the emphatic testimony of the two African education commissions, of which the writer was Chairman, that missionaries were invariably opposed to all forms of injustice to the native people. Often their opposition could not be exprest because their status in the colonies was one of special privilege granted by the Colonial Governments. Accordingly missionaries thought it wise to assist the people within the limitations of their privilege rather than to risk complete exclusion. In cases of extreme injustice they have risked their status and suffered prosecution and persecution in order to free the people from wrongs. One such instance of some years ago received international commendation. Another instance is now pending, in which missions are restrained in the expression of their righteous indignation only by their devotion to what appears to be the best interests of the natives."

In justice to governments and commercial interests, Mr. Jones says that the officers of both governments and business organizations "are as a rule men of integrity and genuine interest in the people." With this acknowledgment, we return to the missionaries. One form of hectic opposition to the Western nations is the belief that missionaries have helped to restrain movements for self-determination, but, points out the writer:

"Such a belief entirely overlooks the substantial contributions of teachers, schools and financial support for the education of the native people wherever missionaries have worked. What more real basis for self-determination can there be than education and character development? Missionaries more than all others, more than native leaders, more than international altruists, have been willing to sacrifice themselves that the native people may develop into full manhood and womanhood. If at times they have been eager to continue their help a little longer than necessary, intelligent appreciation of their services will reveal that, like parents and all devoted teachers, their very devotion makes them tenacious of duties long continued.

"While the evidence thus indicates that missions have been more genuinely interested in the self-determination of the people than any other foreign or native group has been, it may be seriously questioned whether the extreme forms of self-determination, now advocated in various quarters, should be accepted with approval by missions or any responsible organization. Basically self-determination is only one element, however important, in the evolution of individual and social groups. Its advocacy to the exclusion of other elements essential to social progress is unfortunate and even dangerous. Nations, races and peoples need contacts with other peoples. In this day of travel and world exchanges hermit nations are outside the realm of possibility. Occidental influences, economic and otherwise, are certain to continue entering the Orient and every part of the world. A self-determination that discourages the continuation of missionary service would mean the elimination of the most genuinely altruistic service and influence which the Occident has to offer or ever has offered."

The charge that missionaries have been party to the "Nordic" or Occidental conceits, writes Mr. Jones, seems to be largely the result of misunderstandings due to supersensitiveness. The misunderstandings, we are told, "have been deepened by the old method of working *for* a people instead of *with* them"—a habit, it is pointed out, that prevails even in the relations of different classes in home countries. It is useless to deny that there are differences in social conditions, attainments and heritage between the West and the East, but the missionaries are less open to the charge of superiority attitudes, says the writer, than any other class. "Their learning of the foreign languages, their sharing of the privileges and ideals, the extent of their self-sacrifice, all indicate that they have been nearer to the method of working *with* the people than any other group, either native or foreign." Missionaries undoubtedly have made mistakes. But—

"This is a condition which they share with all other members of the human family. In their behalf it may be said that the writer's five years' experience of rather vigorous criticism of their methods reveals an unusual willingness to accept recommendations of change. The errors have been largely due to the transfer of methods and ideals from the home country without adaptation to the new conditions in foreign lands. Such errors are the natural result of excessive loyalty to home ideas and a mistaken form of generosity to the foreign people. International relationships of all types have suffered from similar errors. Fortunately the folly of this procedure is being recognized. There is an increasing determination to know the heritage and achievements of foreign people. In this movement missionaries are taking a genuine part.

"Whatever their errors, missionaries have been the pioneers of international friendship. Long before this day, when it is the vogue to meet representatives of other peoples at Geneva, the missionaries have gone out among those people to learn their languages, to know their manner of life, to help them. What does it matter that the missionaries had a dogma and spoke much of it? Disregarding the value or the futility of the dogma, the fact is that the missionaries have gone to live among foreign people and have shared whatever they had with those people.

"Some idea of the extent of foreign missionary activities maintained by the Roman Catholic and Protestant churches of Europe and America is presented in the following summary:

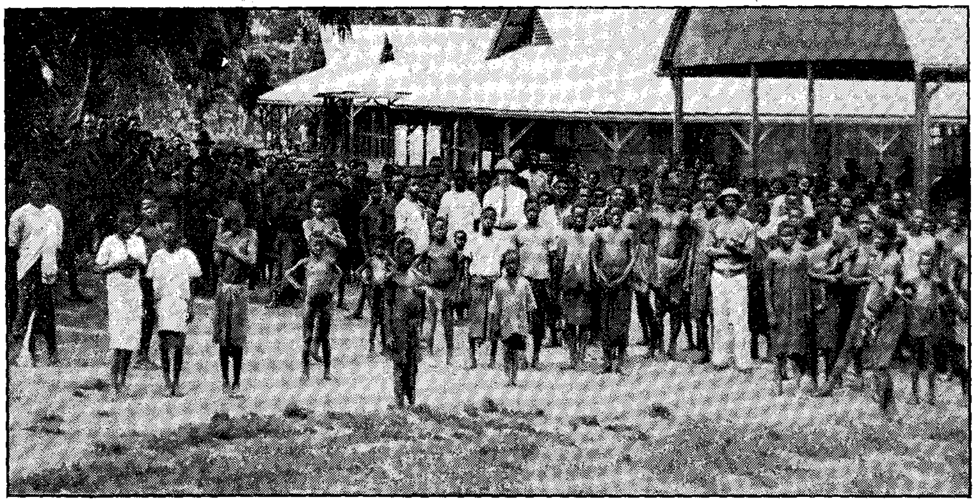
"1. Missions maintain 54,000 European and American men and women of education and sound character in various continents of the earth;

"2. These missionaries minister directly or indirectly to more than 21,000,000 people;

"3. Mission schools enroll 4,250,000 children;

"4. Missions maintain 1,445 hospitals which cared for 461,000 in-patients in 1923 and provided dispensary treatment for several million patients.

"If it be admitted that medical missionaries have been helpful, then it must be admitted that every missionary shares the approval, in that each has necessarily taken to the foreign people his personal standards of health. If agricultural missionaries are good, then other missionaries in considerable measure deserve credit for their influence in behalf of soil cultivation. In a word, the incidental contributions of missionaries to foreign communities are sufficient to justify their devoted service."



CURING BODIES AS WELL AS SAVING SOULS

This is a regular morning scene at the clinic of the Mission Hospital, British Baptist Mission, at Bolobo, on the Kongo River, where the native sick are treated for the various ills that affect them.

IS THE CHURCH IDLE?

THE CHURCH IS ASLEEP ON THE JOB, if the published statement of a group of Episcopal churchmen that it is "as idle as a painted picture" is true. But it is admitted that the statement is deliberate hyperbole, intended to jolt the Episcopal Church out of a complacent attitude and to prepare it for a gigantic evangelistic campaign. However, several within the Episcopal fold question whether such an overstatement is good publicity, and one dissenting bishop denies that the Church is so far gone. The statement appears in an open letter recently sent out by the Episcopal National Commission on Evangelism to prepare the way for the Bishops' Crusade, which is planned to begin next year to breathe more life and vigor into the Episcopal Church and to increase its membership. The letter continues:

"While this may be an exaggeration, it contains sufficient truth to give us pause. As compared with New Testament times, the Church to-day is incomparably rich in money, organization, influence, power, and yet it is failing to produce anything like Apostolic results. For example, our own communion, with 135 bishops, over 5,000 priests and more than 1,000,000 communicants, secured a net gain last year of only 25,000 members, which means that with all our resources it took fifty persons to add one communicant.

"Something is radically wrong with the Church. The trouble lies deep. It has little to do with material resources, organization or membership, but is rather with the spirit.

"For a long time we have allowed people to think of the Church as ministering chiefly to their own spiritual needs, and it will take both time and effort to change that attitude. They must learn that instead of merely sheep to be tended they are primarily soldiers enlisted for a desperate warfare. This applies to the whole body, laymen as well as clergy.

"The whole Church, not just a few individuals, must be awakened and aroused to its duty."

The remedy suggested for the situation as it affects the Episcopal Church, we read, is a gigantic evangelistic campaign, to be inaugurated next year, which it is planned to carry on throughout the country on the lines of a national political campaign. It will enlist the services of bishops, several thousand clergy and equally as many laymen. A tentative goal of 100,000 new members is suggested. Appended to the open letter is a letter from President Bishop John G. Murray, in which he says: "The foregoing message has my hearty approval. It warms my heart, and I am sure it will inspire the whole Church to pray for the performance of the great work it proposes and emphasizes." According to Dr. George Craig Stewart, rector of St. Luke's Church, Evanston,

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Illinois, a member of the Episcopal Commission, as we read his statement in the Chicago *Post:*

> "'Idle as a painted picture' is a vivid hyperbole, a rhetorical overstatement for the sake of emphasis. As a matter of fact, the Church to-day is tingling with life and magnificent in its achievements.
>
> "Statistics can be tortured to mean anything. The apparent net gain in communicants last year reflects better bookkeeping for one thing, removal of a good deal of former padding of parish registers and stricter adherence to the canons regulating communicant status.
>
> "The Bishops' Crusade is not a Gabriel's trumpet to the dead, but a clarion call to a great marching army to move forward with even stronger stride to its task of winning the world for Christ. The crusade is itself a witness to apostolic succession and to apostolic success."

But is it good psychology to sound such a pessimistic note and good publicity to put the emphasis on failure? Bishop John Durham Wing, Bishop Coadjutor of South Florida, thinks not. In a letter to *The Living Church* (Episcopal) he writes: "To launch a campaign to win souls to the Church by sounding the note of failure is, to say the least, to display a lamentable lack of knowledge of the psychology of advertising. No one wants to be associated with a failure." A vigorous protest comes from Bishop Joseph M. Francis of Indianapolis, who says that statements of this character appearing in the Episcopal Commission's open letter "do damage unspeakable. They may be good publicity, but they are poor psychology." But, granting all the failure and faults and ineffectiveness of the Church, Bishop Francis writes:

> "I deny that the analogy between a painted picture and the Church is true. The Church is not idle. Less energetic, less effective, less devoted than it ought to be, I grant, but not idle. There has been a real revival in recent years. The Church has been working with greater effectiveness and with more earnestness because of greater knowledge, both at home and abroad. Its missionary undertakings have been abundantly blest. Now, I submit that it is disheartening to be told that in spite of the renewed efforts and sacrifice and devotion of many—both laity and clergy—the Church is as idle as a painted picture. Such a statement is calculated to give an entirely wrong impression to the public and to take the heart out of those who are working and praying and giving. As a Church we have been and we are going forward. There is an ever-increasing response by our people for the Church's needs and for the needs of the world at large. Any appeal that is made should recognize what has been accomplished and should be a clear call to go forward from the new vantage ground that has been reached to greater efforts for the spread of Christ's Kingdom and the bringing in of the Kingdom of God.
>
> "The Church's duty is to proclaim the Gospel, to feed the people, to seek for all of Christ's sheep that are gone astray, and when it has done everything that it can do, not to cease its efforts or to lose its faith or to become discouraged because, perchance, it has received numerically smaller results than in this age 'the lust of numbers' demands as a mark of success. 'The servant is not above his master.'"

Some secular observers, too, think that the Church is not in such a state of lassitude as the Episcopalian Commission supposes. Events may prove quite the contrary, says the Buffalo *Courier*, which adds: "Instead of a period of idleness, history may record the present years as the most fruitful, perhaps not for creeds, but surely for religion, up to the year of 1926. The 'Bishops' Crusade,' by which the Episcopal Church hopes to increase its membership next year by 100,000, is just one of many undertakings that show the activity of the Church." But perhaps the Church is going about evangelism the wrong way, for, points out the Grand Rapids *Press:*

> "A great many common-sense people who ought to have the power of religion in their lives have shut it out through a growing opinion that the Church is a great and somewhat cantankerous theological debating society. Others have lost the key to the main aim of the Church because of its increasingly numerous sidelines—its armory of mundane competition, in the form of overdone social interests, gymnasiums, pool-rooms and community center arrangements. The young woman who is at some circle or 'sociable' in the church house practically every day in the week but can't persuade herself to get down for worship on Sunday is anything but a myth. She is becoming a type.
>
> "We are not quite as sure as the Episcopal committee that all the trouble lies in church failure to 'stress the note of evangelism.' Possibly that is having nearly as much emphasis as it should have—but is being offset by the unnecessary and inappropriate enthusiasm of the Church over dozens of purely mundane activities which are no part of its proper function."

LABOR TURNING TO THE CHURCH

"THE COMMON PEOPLE HEARD HIM GLADLY." They still hear Him gladly, says William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, who appears also as a spokesman for the masses. Not very long ago the Church was under severe criticism for its alleged neglect of those in the ranks of labor, but now, writes Mr. Green in an article on "The Churches and Labor" in the Chicago *Tribune,* the laboring classes "observe with pleasure the increasing interest which is being manifested by the Christian churches of our land in the social and industrial problems which so vitally affect the well-being and happiness of all the people." Both the Church and Labor, says the workmen's leader, "seek to promote the moral, spiritual, and cultural welfare of the people. Both are seeking to find a solution of social and industrial problems. Both are endeavoring to raise the standard of living and of citizenship." However, there is need of a greater degree of confidence between the masses of the people and church organizations, thinks Mr. Green, for he finds that much misunderstanding has developed out of the clashes between Capital and Labor. As he sees it:

> "If working men and women could be made to understand that the Church is sympathetic to their righteous aspirations, and the Church would show an interest in their material welfare corresponding to the interest they show in their spiritual welfare, there would no doubt be a much larger number of working men and women identified with the Church.
>
> "The growth of industry and the increase in the wealth of earnings of corporations and individuals have tended to increase the difficulties of the Church and Labor. This is due to the fact that some men of wealth and power, highly influential in the business world and prominent members of the Church, have failed to apply the principles of religion in their business dealings and in their relationships between employers and employees. The work of the Church would be easier if the common problems of industry were correctly solved. For this reason it is clearly evident that the Church can not escape its responsibility, nor can it remain aloof, ignoring the problems which have developed out of our ever-expanding industrial life.
>
> "Labor has succeeded in some of its aims. It has succeeded in securing legislation for the compulsory education of children, the payment of compensation in case of industrial accidents, factory inspection and sanitary regulations. Sweat-shops have been abolished, and in some States child labor has been made unlawful. One of the unachieved objects of organized labor is the passage of the constitutional amendment protecting childhood from labor in all States of the Union. On the passage of this humane law the cooperation of all the churches is earnestly solicited.
>
> "There is one outstanding accomplishment of organized labor that has not sufficiently attracted the Church. It is in the work of assimilation of the foreigner. Working men and women who have come to the United States from different countries and speak different languages, while having the common purpose to establish homes here, have been sought out in mills, mines, and workshops and given a welcome. It is amazing how organized labor has succeeded in a harmonious and cooperative way to weld into one organization so many people differing in language, nationality, and creed. These foreigners gain much of their education of America and American institutions from the trade union meetings which they attend. They are educated as to the duties of American citizenship and in some instances required to become naturalized American citizens. Organized labor invites the Church to learn to know and understand the work it is doing to promote the brotherhood of man and toleration among different peoples."

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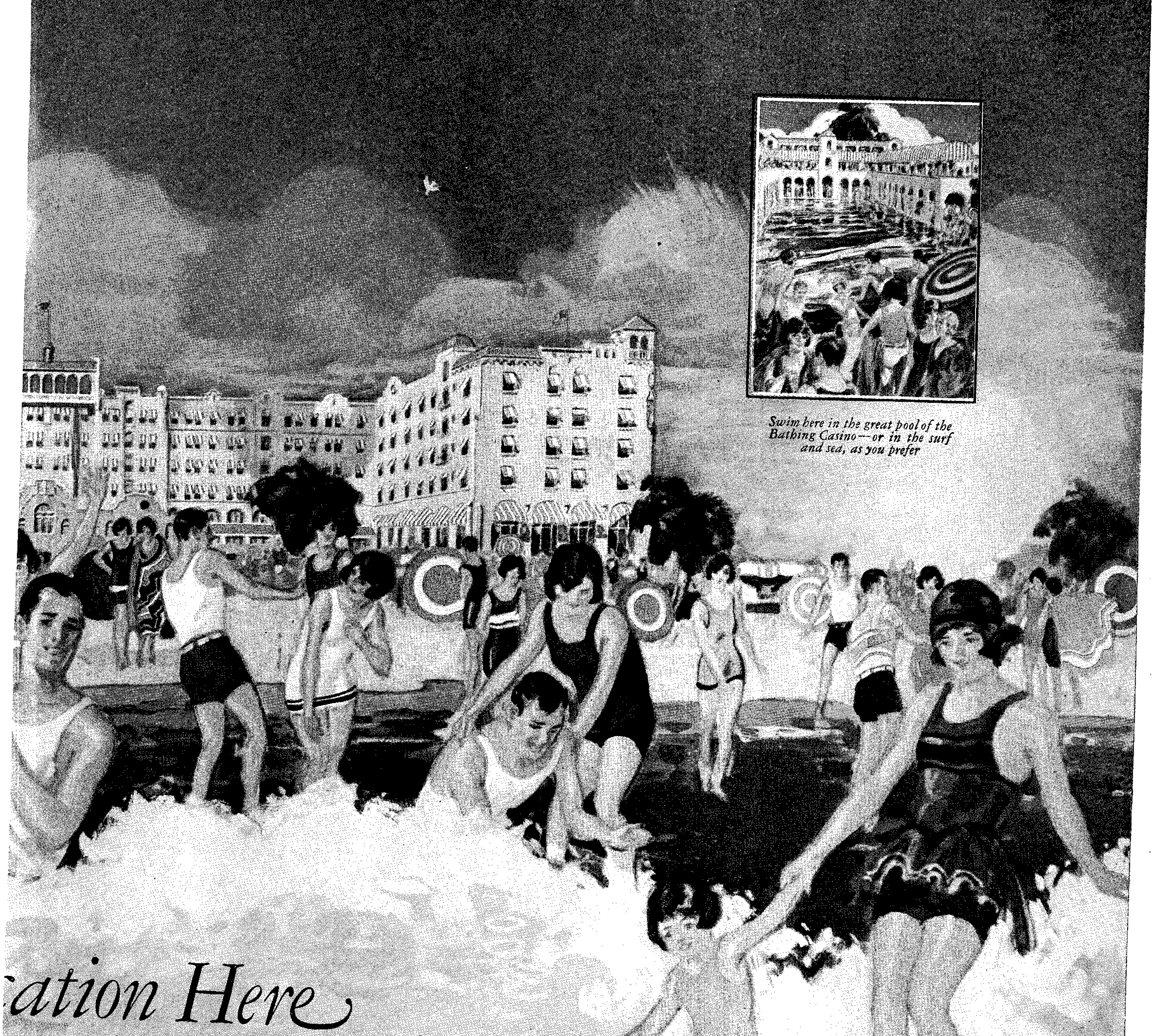

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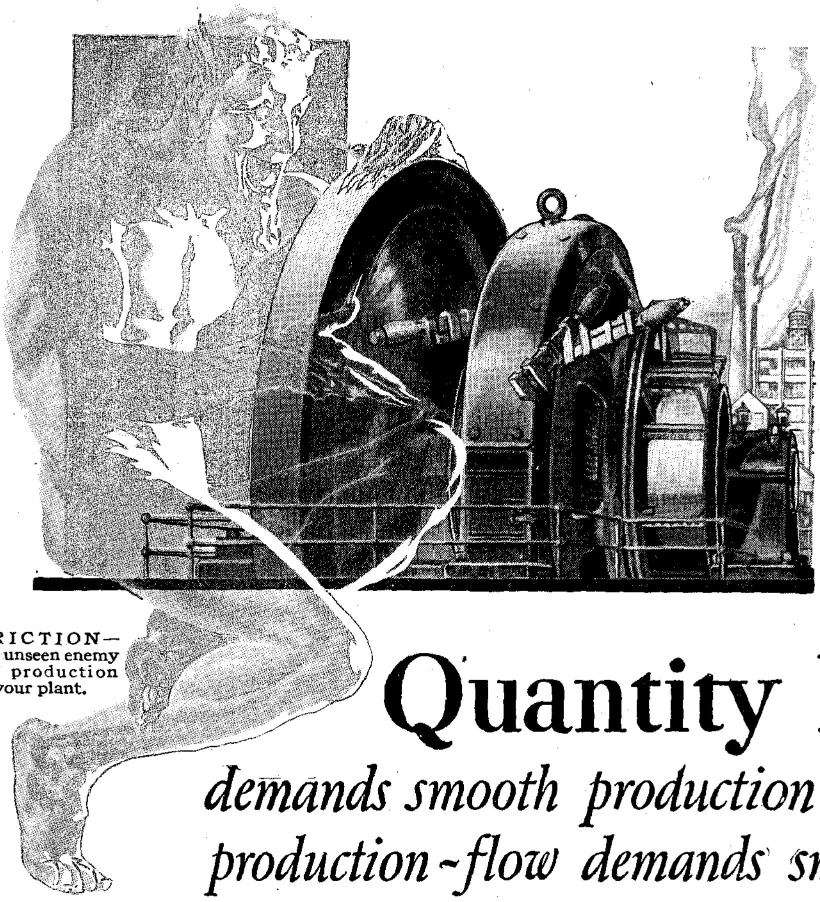

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"Copies of your report shall be given to all parties interested. In addition to changing drawings the shop shall be notified of these changes and informed that they must follow them."

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CURRENT ▾ POETRY

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A POEM dated 1916 makes this late appearance in the London *Mercury*, but its message is not out dated.

TRENCH LINES: THE TIRED HEART

By R. A. Vallance

It has come at last; we attack at morn:
And this is the end, for me.
Over my spirit to-night is borne
The calm decree.

I do not question: I do not moan:
And now that death's so near
My thoughts are fled to a plane unknown
To hope, or fear.

I'm thinking how sad it is, I'm wondering how
Having been so inspired—
Having been so eager—my heart can now
Be so tired.

I'm thinking of Brooke, with all his store
Of golden music still'd:
Of Grenfell and Freston, and many more,
Killed, killed.

Men who were true, at the dawn of day—
True to the best they knew;
Proud to be up, and the first away,
When the whistles blew. . . .

I have lost my brother, I have lost my friends,
And my faith, and my youth, and my zest;
And found nothing; but when it ends
I shall find rest.

Oh, I can go under; I only ask,
May it be clean, and quick!
I have done my best at a poor task
And my heart is sick.

But let it be death, Lord, not maiming;
And silence when I fall:
Shatter this body beyond reclaiming,
Or not at all.

O, fear not, England! I shall be true:
The tired heart may shirk,
But the mind will teach the arm to do
Its devil's work.

And if it be hard, when the whistles blow,
To be true to the old school-song
It's only because in my heart I know
It's all, all wrong.

A DEEP grief is satisfied with simple speech. This in *Scribner's* fulfils its need:

EXIT

By Wilson MacDonald

Easily to the old
Opens the hard ground:
But when youth grows cold,
And red lips have no sound,
Bitterly does the earth
Open to receive
And bitterly do the grasses
In the churchyard grieve.

Cold clay knows how to hold
An aged hand;
But how to comfort youth
It does not understand.
Even the gravel rasps
In a dumb way
When youth comes homing
Before its day.

Elizabeth's hair was made
To warm a man's breast:
Her lips called like roses
To be caressed.
But grim the jester
Who gave her hair to lie
On the coldest lover
Under the cold sky.

But Elizabeth never knew
Nor will learn now
How the long wrinkle comes
On the white brow;
Nor will she ever know,
In her robes of gloom,
How chill is a dead child
From a warm womb.

O clay! so tender
When a flower is born,
Press gently as she dreams
In her bed forlorn.
They who come early
Must weary of their rest;
Lie softly, then, as light
On her dear breast.

Unflowered is her floor;
Her roof is unstarred.
Is this then the ending,
Here, shuttered and barred?
Nay, not the ending:
She will awake
Or the heart of the earth
That enfolds her will break.

Easily to the old
Opens the hard ground:
But when youth grows cold,
And red lips have no sound,
Bitterly does the earth
Open to receive
And bitterly do the grasses
In the churchyard grieve.

GREECE, like Italy, may be emerging from the status of just a tourist land, but until then she serves for inspiring things like this in *The Nation and the Athenæum* (London):

GREECE REMEMBERED

By Louis Golding

So still this land is, so austere
Where the dead Greek youth went,
That a man might think it were
Their sculptured monument.

Yet even in space, yet even in time,
Like a moon-outlined leaf,
A perfect phrase in a lost chime
—It was so brief, so brief.

The marble hills stand in the seas,
The minute seas curl under them:
Even as if Praxiteles
Had carved them on a gem.

PERHAPS it is for disappointed hope that A. E. writes this in the *Irish Statesman* (Dublin):

VALE

By A. E.

This was the heavenly hiding place
Wherein the spirit laughed a day,
All its proud ivories and fires
Shrunk to a shovelful of clay.

It must have love, this silent earth,
To leap up at the King's desire,
Moving in such a noble dance
Of wreathèd ivory and fire.

It will not stir for me at all,
Nor answer me with voice nor gleam.
Adieu, sweet-memoried dust, I go
After the Master for the dream.

HERE is the Japanese poet who lived in America in the early years of this century. He has a subtle mastery of free verse. This appears in the August *Poetry* (Chicago):

THE KEEPSAKE

By Yone Noguchi

Love faded away, the keepsake she left me is these children, three or four.
I eat, I sleep . . . it's all the same today as yesterday.
The clock strikes one at midnight,
I spring up, I straighten a quilt over the sleeping children by my side.

Love faded away, true love will return to me never again . . .
Love faded away before I grasped her tight.
But what's that?—the clock goes on striking.

Love faded away, the rats in the ceiling gnaw a pillar,
My life too is bitten by a tough chap called Time. . . .
There's tomorrow, there's tomorrow, things will be done tomorrow . . .
I ask myself, what's that tomorrow you speak about?

The houses stand like the teeth of a comb,
I build in one of them my own nest,
And gaze at the keepsake Love left me.

FOR contrast here are two Chinese poems of an earlier day also in *Poetry:*

POEMS BY LI PO

Translated by Cheng Yu Sun

THE LONG WAR

They fought last year by the upper valley of Son-Kan,
This year by the high ranges of the Leek Mountains,
They are still fighting . . . fighting! . . .
They wash their swords and armor in the cold waves of the Tiao-Chih Sea;
Their horses, turning loose over the Tien Mountains,
Seek the meagre grasses in the white snow.

Long, long have they been fighting, full ten thousand li away from home;
Their armor is worn out, the soldiers grown old. . . .

Oh, the warlike Tartars!
To them manslaughter is their plowing,
Plowing, oh from ancient times, in the fields of white bones and yellow sands!

It was in vain that the Emperor of Chin built the Great Wall,
Hoping to shut out those fiery hordes.
Where the wall stands, down to the Han Dynasty,
The beacon fires are still burning.

The beacon fires keep on burning;
The war will never cease! . . .

The soldiers fight and die in death-grapple on the battlefield,
While their wounded horses howl in lamentation,
Throwing up their heads at the desolate sky;
The gray ravens and hungry vultures tear,
And carry away the long bowels of the dead,
Hanging them on the twigs of lifeless trees. . . .

O soldiers who fight long—
Their blood varnishes the desert weeds!
But the generals who lead them on—
They have accomplished nothing!

SORROW UNTOLD

A fair lady rolls up her pearl window-blind;
Sitting deep within, she knits her moth eyebrows.
One sees only the wet traces of her tears,
But knows not whom she is hating!

PERSONAL • GLIMPSES

EXTRY! MR. COOLIDGE IS LEARNING TO PLAY

THE EAGERNESS OF A CHILD OVER A NEW TOY is cited by one observer as a parallel for the enthusiasm with which the President is taking up the recreations that belong to vacation time in the North Woods. Especially fishing. The gentle art of old Ike Walton seems to have penetrated the Presidential shell and snuggled into an unsuspected warm spot in the Coolidge heart. "Apparently he wants to become an adept fisherman," we read, "and his guides say that he is learning to cast very skilfully and throw the heavy plugger for pike with ease." And thus he is "making up for many lost years—for vacations devoid of the play that fortifies a hard-working man for his tasks in the winter. He has never learned to play," continues this writer—Charles R. Michael—"but he is doing it now." And we learn further that Mrs. Coolidge "and those about him" hope that he will soon "drop work for nothing but rest and play in the outdoors." For they want him to forget work, "to put aside the nation's business for the time being and to get all the good he can out of life in the mountains." As an obstacle to this program it is acknowledged that, prior to his introduction to the Adirondacks, Mr. Coolidge had "very little play in him," for the sufficient reason that "from his youth in Vermont, and all through his life, he has been accustomed to the serious side—to work and unremitting application to those things that make for improvement." Whence it has come to pass that, "late in life, when he came to a position in which he could take time for a vacation, he did not know how to enjoy the diversions of such idleness." We are reminded that, unlike Wilson, he "never became interested in golf," and, unlike Roosevelt, "he does not ride horseback, altho the White House stables have plenty of good saddle-horses. He has preferred walking. Now he has added fishing, and he may expand his diversions by taking long rides over the mountain trails or perhaps he will climb St. Regis." Which might be expected to please Mrs. Coolidge, for she is "not in agreement with the theory that morning and evening walks are sufficient to keep her husband in condition. This is all he did for exercise in Washington, except an occasional morning ride on his electric horse." This mechanical equestrianship, while it is said to stimulate the liver, hardly commends itself as a substitute for outdoor play, concerning which the President himself once remarked:

"Before coming to Washington I was too poor to play, and now I haven't the time."

Photograph by Herbert Photos Inc.

THE PRESIDENT AND SOME OF HIS PLAYMATES

No doubt the White House collies, unaccustomed to such wild surroundings, would be chasing the pretty chipmunks, but for the leashes with which Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge are restraining their ardor for the time being.

Describing in the New York *Times* President Coolidge's present mode of life, Mr. Michael tells us, writing from Paul Smith's:

> Here, five hundred miles from Washington, and not far from the Canadian border, the White House has been transplanted. Never before has the "Summer Capital" been set up so far from Pennsylvania Avenue, and yet, from here, the affairs of the Government are conducted without interruption and with a touch almost as intimate as that given them in Washington.
>
> Remove the setting and the scene might be enacted in Washington, for the cast is identical. Against this Adirondack background are placed the same people who were seen a month ago at the executive offices—the secretaries, the clerks, the Secret Service men, the doorkeepers, the telegraph operators and all the rest.
>
> And so the visitor is reminded that the work of government goes on, even in such primeval woodland as this. For, as the President of the United States, Mr. Coolidge can not enjoy the usual vacation, a complete respite from work. He is working hard in this mountain camp, but —and this is the significant thing—he is also playing hard.
>
> On former vacations the responsibilities of his office seemed to rest heavily upon the President, and he showed no desire for diversion. But now there appears to have awakened in him an interest in outdoor recreation and he seems to be intent upon getting out of this rest as much as it can hold.
>
> The Coolidge camp on Lake Osgood, a sheet of water cut off from the chain of other lakes in this section of the Adirondacks, affords all possible luxury in primitive surroundings. Here the President and Mrs. Coolidge are in a spot superbly suited for a vacation free from social duties and such demands as are imposed upon them by White House visitors, who sometimes number 500 a day.
>
> Yet, despite his isolation, the President is in as instant touch with developments at home and abroad as he was in Washington. Nothing that would be brought to his attention by Cabinet officers and subordinates if he were at his desk in Washington escapes him here in the fastness of the forest. A private telegraph line from the executive offices in Washington brings him a daily flow of messages. The executive offices on Lower St. Regis Lake are equipped with half a dozen telephone wires, and in five minutes the President can talk from his study to Washington or to any part of the country.
>
> In the executive offices, a cozy, two-story cottage by the lakeside, one finds the same faces as at Washington. On the first floor is a reception-room, where Patrick McKenna presides; across the hall is the President's office, containing an open fireplace, a heavy oak desk and a number of comfortable chairs. Other offices are on the same floor. Above, on the second floor, Everett Sanders, secretary to the President, has his offices, and near him are the clerks and stenographers and Edward T. Clark,

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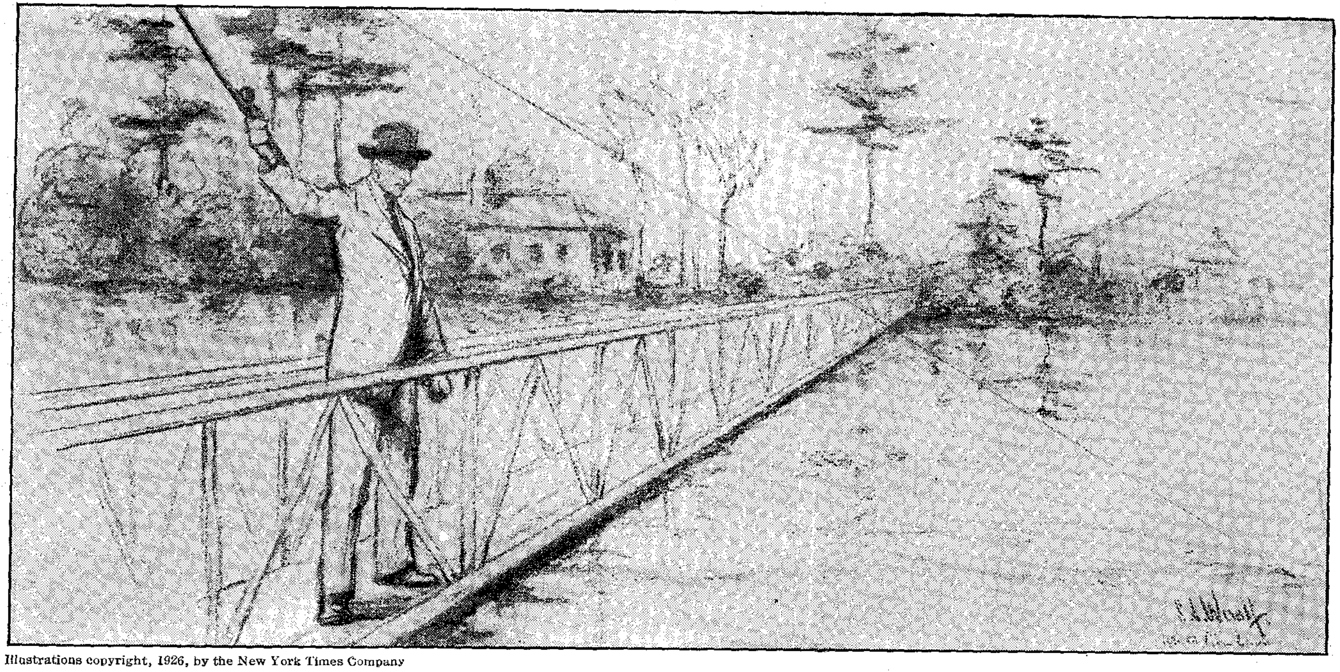

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TRYING TO COAX ANOTHER WHOPPER FROM LAKE OSGOOD'S PLACID DEPTHS

This and the other spirited sketches of the President fishing were made by Charles R. Michael, with Mr. Coolidge's permission, as he proceeded with his newly adopted sport from the long trestle connecting two wooded headlands of White Pine Camp.

private secretary to the President. The telephone and telegraph offices are also here.

Two White House telegraphers sit at the key, while another White House attaché operates the telephone board. One sees no difference in the routine of the executive offices here and in Washington; the secretaries and subordinates work just as long hours as ever, and sometimes longer, as the entire force remains on duty until President Coolidge informs Secretary Sanders that he has returned to his cabin after a fishing or automobile trip.

The telephone board is active twenty-four hours. From the executive offices the President's camp is connected with a dozen or more telephones. The President can be reached no matter where he is in his large domain. The Secret Service stations have telephones connected with the executive offices, while the marine camp also keeps in touch. Ten marines guard the camp night and day, and three Secret Service men supplement them in protecting the President.

President Coolidge, we learn, has not varied in his personal habits during his vacation. "He gets up about seven o'clock, usually takes a long walk and an hour later breakfast is served." Concerning which:

This meal is a substantial one, consisting of fruit, eggs, and bacon, frequently chops or steak, and always hot cakes.

President Coolidge does not waste much time in dressing. He does not enjoy a cold plunge, but has a morning "tub" in tepid water. Dispensing with his valet, he shaves himself, except when in a great hurry, and twenty minutes after he arises he is drest and ready for his walk. At the door of the living cabin he always finds Col. E. W. Starling of the Secret Service, his walking and fishing companion.

Colonel Starling is a great outdoor man and knows about trees and the life of the woods. President Coolidge leans upon him for information outside of his own experience, and the two men appear to get great pleasure out of these strolls. The President is reported to be talkative while on his constitutionals. Just now he asks all kinds of questions about the habits of fish and wants to know the rudiments of the angler's art and the A B C of casting.

At 8:45 o'clock President Coolidge is ready for the day's work. First he sees his physician, Maj. James F. Coupal, who drives to the camp twice a day to keep tab on the President's health. While the President is in good physical condition and enjoys the best of health, except for a slight sinus trouble, he guards against any development that would impair his vigor. He is an easy victim of hay fever.

By 9 o'clock the day's messages begin to pour in upon him, and also the newspapers, which are sent from Syracuse. These disposed of, he is ready for his fishing expedition, which frequently consumes two hours. Before noon the letters that have come from Washington and documents requiring his signature are laid before him. Then he dictates his letters, which are returned to him for his signature later in the afternoon, when the second (afternoon) mail is also brought to White Pine Camp. Two enormous leather mail pouches, used by the Presidents on their vacation, are used to carry the mail from camp to Washington.

The executive offices work steadily from 9 o'clock to 5, answering letters and getting communications ready for the President. Ordinarily the President has all afternoon to himself, as his afternoon correspondence is not presented to him until about 5 o'clock. Lunch is at 1 o'clock, and, following his habit of keeping himself in good mental and physical condition, the President usually sleeps an hour after his midday meal. About 2:30 the afternoon fishing expeditions, walks or automobile trips are taken. The President tries to return from these by 5:30 or 6 o'clock, so as to accommodate himself to his office forces. When he goes a long distance, such as into the preserves originally owned by William Rockefeller, he sometimes does not return to camp until 7 o'clock. He is most methodical in his diversions as well as in his administrative duties, and late excursions are infrequent.

The President's program of work and diversion continues the same each day. Sometimes he fishes only once, but nearly every day thus far he has tried his hand at casting twice.

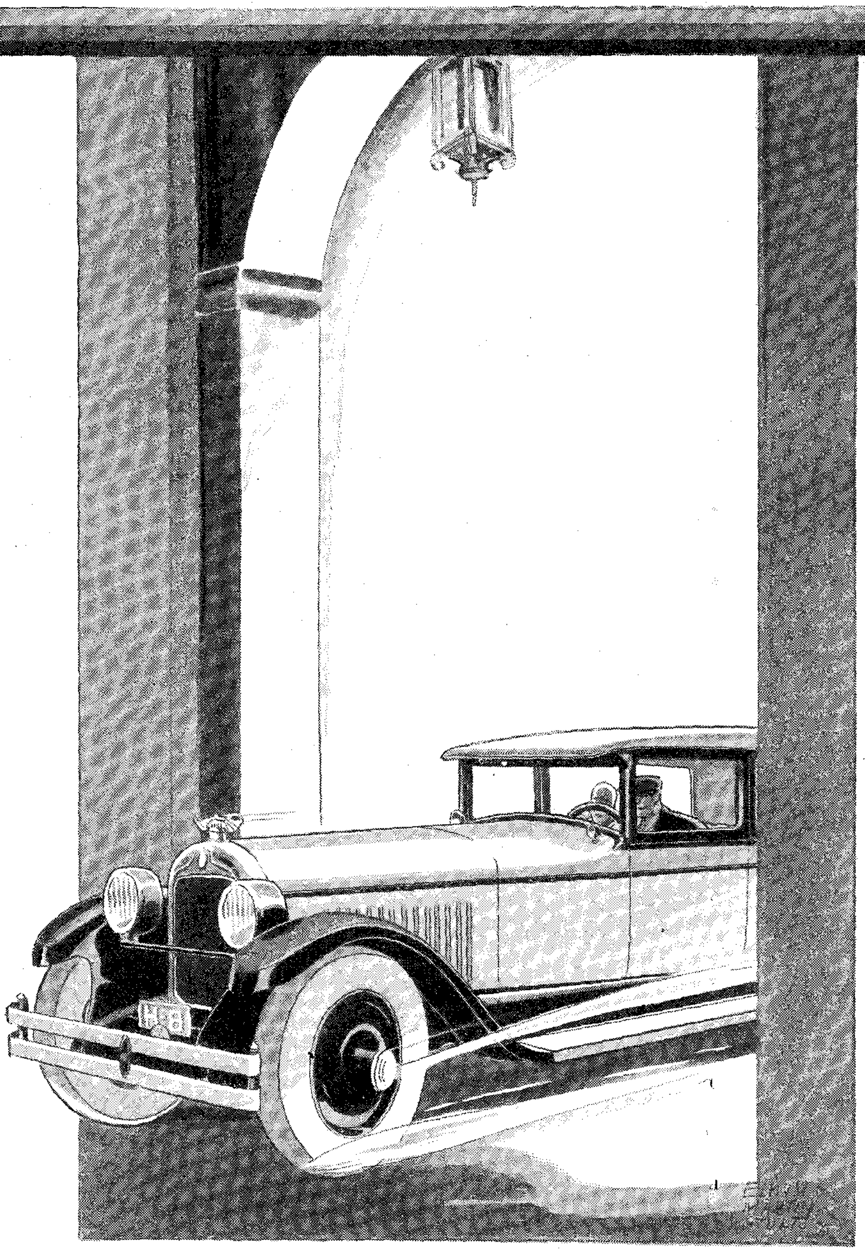
The cottage which serves as the Summer White House is two or three miles from the camp, and it is at the cottage that the President receives the newspaper correspondents, for he has made it a rule that his camp shall have complete privacy.

On certain days the former living-room becomes the waiting room for the correspondents. The Presidential car arrives and the President goes upstairs to Secretary Sanders's office. Outside summer visitors begin to gather, for from the roadway the back of the President's head can be seen in the upper room. After many false alarms the President at last descends. Papers in his hands, tortoise-shell spectacles on his noise, he walks into the largest room and stands behind a desk in front of a large bay window. Here he confers with the correspondents, answering their written questions. The routine is similar to that followed at the White House.

The camp itself consists of a number of separate houses, each one almost hidden from the other by dense foliage, but connected by soft paths. They are all on top of the hill, at the foot of which is a dock and a long wooden bridge spanning a small inlet to another point of land.

It is here that Mr. Coolidge does much of his fishing. Among the guides there is a feeling that he knows much more about it than he acknowledges. They say that from the way he handles the rod he must have done considerable fishing before, and probably he has boyhood memories of the pools and streams of Vermont.

Mrs. Coolidge is represented as "much pleased with the way the President is broadening his exercise," and as watching with complacency the process by which her husband is gradually "slipping into the vacation class," while—



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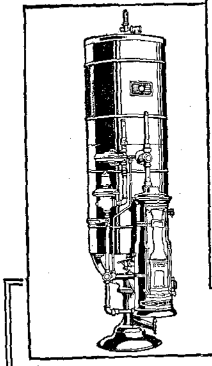

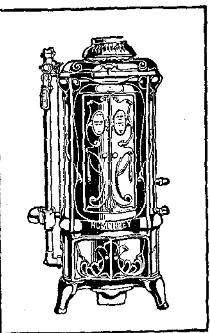

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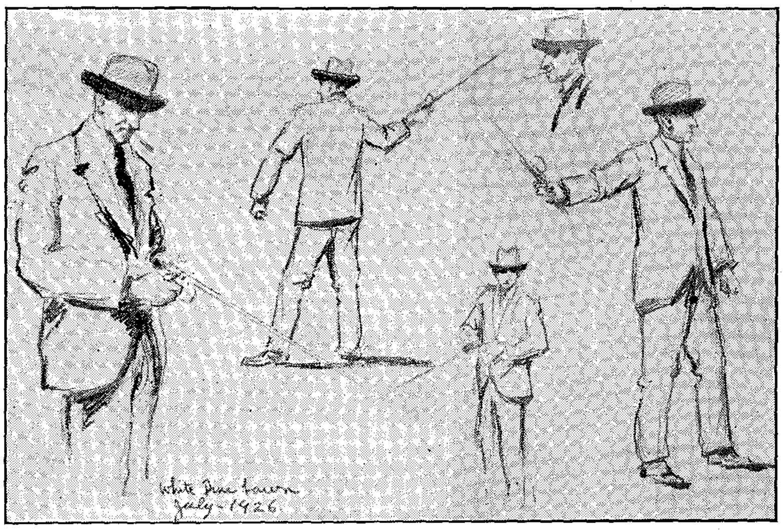
PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

The books that have always hitherto occupied his attention while on vacation—principally American history and biography—have been forsaken thus far for fishing. But there are plenty of rainy days, besides nights, for reading, and in the end he may get in his usual summer reading while on his holiday in the woods.



AS HE EMULATES IKE WALTON

These thumb-nail sketches seem to indicate that Mr. Coolidge has already acquired a pretty fair piscatorial technique—in fact, he has something of the air of a master of the rod, reviving "memories of the pools and streams of Vermont."

The political prognosticators, many of them gloomy as to the President's future and that of the party, have not disturbed his customary calm. If he is devoting any thought to 1928 or the uncertainties of Republican control of the next Senate as the outcome of the fall elections, he is not showing it in his talks. There is every evidence that he is giving himself up to a real rest.

Mrs. Coolidge has not yet taken part in the sporting life of the camp. Through Mrs. Alfred E. Smith, wife of the Governor, a New York State fishing license was sent to her, but the President's wife has not taken advantage of it to try her luck with the trout and bass of Lake Osgood and neighboring waters. She strolls about the grounds of the camp when inclination seizes her, and generally the two white collies go with her. Sometimes she walks as far as the lodge gates, where there is an Alpine rock garden containing sixty-three varieties of Alpine and wild flowers, a garden pronounced by experts as one of the most complete of its kind.

Mrs. Coolidge is ready for breakfast at 8 o'clock. The florist already has brought the day's supply of cut flowers, which are arranged on the breakfast table and about the cabin by the time the President returns from his morning walk. After breakfast Mrs. Coolidge reads the morning newspapers, and then with the housekeeper plans the meals for the rest of the day. The President's wife is no different from the average American housewife in that she keeps in direct touch with the kitchen and the domestic side of the household.

Afternoons are spent with the President or in reading and with keeping up with her correspondence. Since she came here Mrs. Coolidge has been quite busy with acknowledgments of small gifts that have been sent to her, such as, for instance, bird seed for the four canaries brought from the White House. The President's wife, too, has received hundreds of things for outdoor use—fishing tackle and rods, tramping shoes and woolen skirts and knickers.

As wife of the President, Mrs. Coolidge finds that her duties as a hostess can not be divorced from camp life. Already the conferences and week-end visits which will become more numerous as the vacation progresses have started. It appears likely that before the summer is over virtually all the President's official family will have been here, in addition to many Republican leaders.

The first few weeks of his vacation in the mountains, devoted to fishing and walks in the invigorating air, have had their effect upon the President. His nerves are stronger and outwardly he appears to be freed of a certain tenseness characteristic of him. He does not seem to be absorbed in deep thought, and has something of the abandon about him that should come with real relaxation. The cares of office do not show in the lines of his face. His complexion is tanned and ruddy and his step elastic. In fact, he has the air of a man on a care-free vacation, with the duties behind forgotten and those ahead not concerning him. If others in the Republican party are worried, he is not. It may be that he has decided his political course in 1928 and, therefore, the future hangs easily on his shoulders. Perhaps his political philosophy has taught him how to face these problems with serenity.

In his relations with the press at the biweekly conferences which have been continued on his vacation, Mr. Coolidge seems singularly free from political problems or the burdens of government. He is totally at ease and smiles at the questions placed before him in which gloomy forecasters predict defeat for the party in the fall and the elimination of Mr. Coolidge from the Presidential race in 1928. If he is thinking of these things and of his chances of breaking the third-term tradition, he keeps his own counsel and goes blithely afishing.

President Coolidge appears satisfied with the record of his party and himself in the last Congress. He has been in politics long enough to know that changes of feeling

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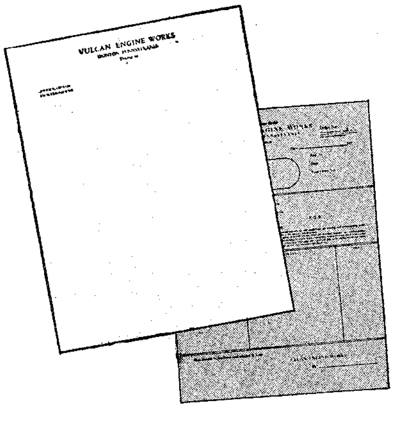
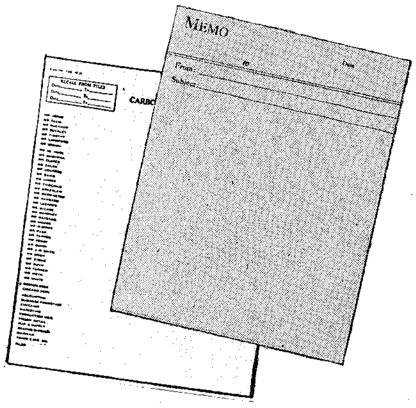
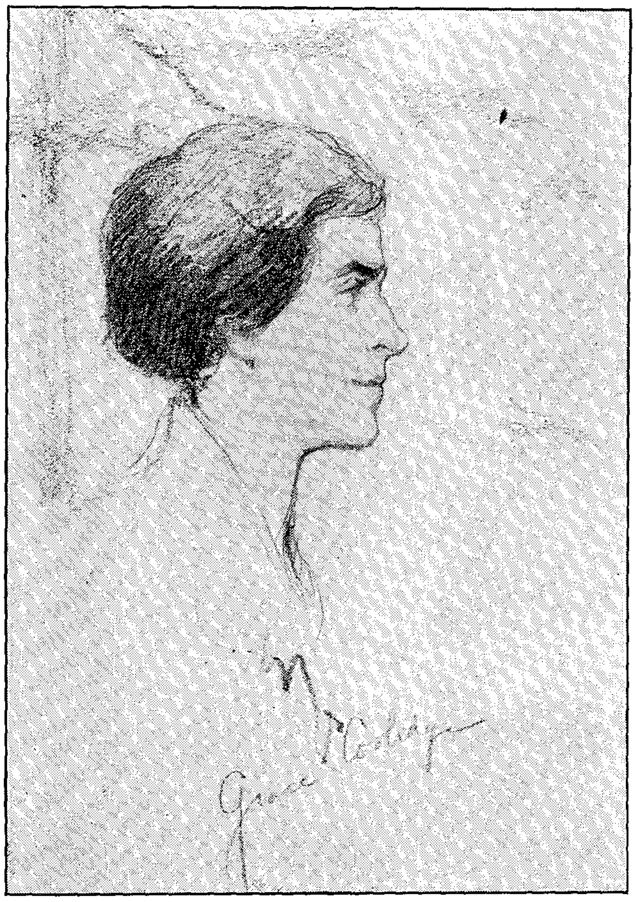




are often temporary. Therefore he is represented as not really concerned about the revolt against the Republican party, also affecting himself, resulting from the failure of the last Congress to enact radical legislation to aid the farmer. The reverberations from the West, the reports that the Republican party will lose the next Senate in the fall elections—all these adverse reactions are not ignored by any means, but are analyzed by the President.

Indeed, Mr. Coolidge is accounted as good a student of the philosophy of politics as any man who has occupied his office before him for many years. He knows the political mind and how to reach it, and feels that he can best strengthen his party and himself by doing his duty, irrespective of emotional movements. Tax-reductions and keeping down the expenses of government are his appeal, and, therefore, the record having been made, Mr. Coolidge is represented as maintaining that nothing can be done now to satisfy the farm demands. Time, good weather that will produce bountiful crops and good prices for farm products, and general prosperity are the things that Mr. Coolidge and the party leaders are counting upon to remove the discontent and aid their cause in the fall elections.



AN ARTIST'S IMPRESSION OF THE PLAYMATE-IN-CHIEF

Mrs. Coolidge's personality reflects the expansion of life in the wilderness, and the happiness she experiences in seeing "Cal" at last learning to amuse himself.

To-day, with half of his administration about over, away from the smoky political atmosphere in this clear tonic air, the President gives an impression of self-confidence. A year ago Mr. Coolidge presented the picture of a man on trial with the public. Apparently, he was then feeling his way to an understanding with the public and his party. Now he has the air of one who has won the approval of the people.

Family hopes to the contrary, the President's vacation will not be given up entirely to pleasure. Following his practise, he will keep in touch with politics and affairs. As the summer wanes he will see the political leaders from different parts of the country so as to check his conclusions with the last reports from the actual battle-field. Cabinet officers, party leaders, and personal friends will be summoned to White Pine Camp to give Mr. Coolidge the benefit of their observations. These observations, it is said, will decide him on his course in the fall elections—whether he ought to aid actively in the campaign or remain neutral and above political maneuvers.

In the two months in the mountains he may reach two conclusions—one on the part he will play in the November elections, at which control of the next Senate is at stake; the other as to his attitude toward the nomination in 1928. But Mr. Coolidge has had too long an experience in public life to disclose his plans far in advance, since a disclosure would weaken him in his efforts to get his legislative program accepted by the next Congress.

Some say that the President is a sphinx in politics. He once said that he was not, but that the press had made him so because he did not talk loosely or readily. His reticence is an asset which has helped him on other occasions, so it is safe to say that President Coolidge will not be much different now when politicians and friends of prospective Presidential candidates are hopeful he will speak and open the 1928 race to others.

From present indications this so-called political sphinx may be expected to continue to keep his own counsel.

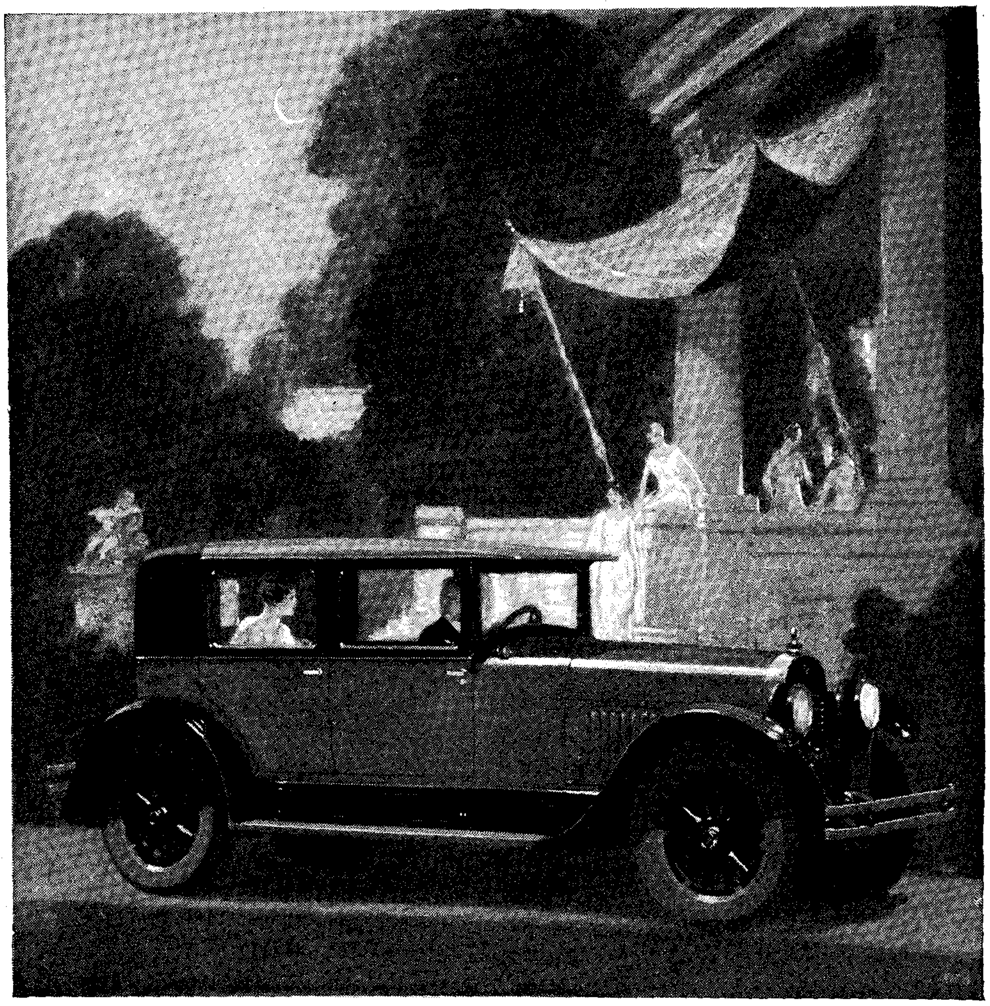
That the American people, especially those unfamiliar with the character of the Adirondack country, may have an idea of their President's vacation environment, the Boston *Herald* presents a pen-picture by E. N. Vallandigham, who writes:

> Those who picture President Coolidge sedately setting forth in outing togs, dog at heel, for a comfortable stroll through the Adirondack forest, must call sarcastic smiles to the faces of the natives. The owner of White Pine Camp has been able at great cost to impress the marks of luxury and civilization upon the mere edge of the wilderness. To do more, to turn the forest into a pleasant, well-cleaned grove, where townsfolk can walk at ease through miles of winding shaded paths unobstructed by obstacles, would be a job for a small army of laborers; to maintain that condition against the determined invasion of wild vegetation would require a permanent force of no small size. Men have been lost for hours within call of White Pine Camp, for days in regions only a few miles beyond.
>
> The tenderfoot's first close contact with the wilderness is apt to be a bit disconcerting, even a bit depressing. He is prone to picture it to himself as a magnified grove such as he may have known in rural regions tamed to the hand of man. It is no such thing even now, tho old guides profess to find it offensively civilized. Robert Louis Stevenson, who sought the Adirondacks for health, and enjoyed at least one cold, snowy winter not many miles from Osgood Lake, betrayed his impressions of the untamed wilderness in one of his novels of which the scene is laid for a time in the Adirondacks. He pictures it as wild, desolate, depressing, especially to the East Indian who figures in the story.
>
> When one has penetrated a few hundred yards into the forest that edges part of Osgood and its draining river the liveliest impression upon the mind is of an overwhelming silence and loneliness, and the deeper one penetrates the forest, the stronger this impression. If the stranger has paused in mid-lake and called against the forest wall the echo has come back seemingly laden with the dewy freshness of the wilderness. Not once comes this mysterious cry apparently from the depths of the forest, but at favorable hours of the day and in favorable conditions of the atmosphere, it is repeated and repeated from farther and farther distances, until it seems a dim murmur from far St. Regis, whose forested height is blue upon the horizon.
>
> Once well within the forest, the tenderfoot finds himself shut in on all sides by the tree trunks that thicken and thicken to his view until they suggest the dense showering of torrential rain upon the undergrowth.

The disquieting thought of a well-meaning President being lost in the woods comes to the mind as one reads on:

> To penetrate the deeper wilderness even with a competent guide the visitor must be fit to follow paths beset with horny invading shrubs, wet with swampy mud, and crossed by swift, cold streams, bridged, if at all, with a pair of slimy logs.
>
> If the deer are not likely to be seen in the forest the President may have a sight of them feeding at early dawn or in the dusk of evening upon the lily pads of Osgood River. The voyage must be made in a canoe paddled noiselessly, a feat of skill, for many reaches of the stream are half choked with the lilies. The paddler, kneeling in the bow, signals with one hand when he sights a deer at feed, and lets his canoe barely move on in smooth silence, withholding his paddle. The feeding deer lifts his head every minute or two in fear of enemies; but it often happens that he fails to suspect danger as the canoe moves in a reach of clear water. Perhaps he does not actually distinguish its green figure from the surrounding foliage. When the deer's tail twitches, the knowing guide recognizes the sign of alarm, and perhaps an instant later the creature has stopt feeding, turned toward the bank, and then disappeared, with its tail high and its white under side shining as he plunges, with his foggy whistle, through the shrubbery.

A New and More Beautiful
BROUGHAM



Larger—Wider—All Aluminum Body With Rich and Smart Colors

Dealers are now showing the New Hudson Brougham in all its attractiveness and in smart color and upholstering.

It has distinctive new lines, comfort of appointment, and the famous Super-Six chassis.

The rear seat is wider, the roof line a trifle higher, and there is a pleasing change in the rounded corners. It has an all-aluminum body by one of America's most exclusive and oldest builders, whose entire resources are devoted to the Hudson Brougham and Hudson Sedan. This concentration creates a great price advantage. It gives custom-built exclusiveness at a quantity price.

And the same advantage applies to the Super-Six chassis. For ten years its patented principle has accounted for longer car life and for more active, resourceful performance. Constant betterments have been worked into the Hudson with always an increase in reliability and operation of the car. The Super-Six principle by which vibration is minimized is controlled exclusively by Hudson.

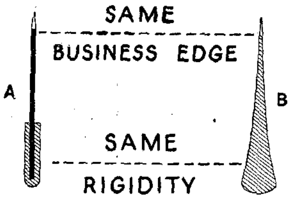
It is the best Hudson ever built. The Brougham, we are sure you will say when you see it, is one of the most beautiful of cars. And where can you find any automobile so attractively priced?

Standard equipment includes: Automatic Windshield Cleaner, Rear-View Mirror, Transmission Lock (built-in), Radiator Shutters, Moto-Meter, Combination Stop and Tail Light.

Dealers are now also showing the new Hudson Coach and the Sedan

HUDSON SUPER-SIX

The same bevel edge – the same rigidity as an old fashioned razor!



BECAUSE we give Ever-Ready a keener edge, it gives you smoother, quicker, more joyous shaves.

Structurally Ever-Ready is like a hollow-ground straight razor. It has the same bevel edge. It has the same rigidity. And because it's scientifically ground, it has the keenest edge in the world!

See how thick and substantial the Ever-Ready blade is. Notice the sturdy steel backbone. Ever-Ready won't bend or give. It meets the whiskers at right angles and shaves clean as a whistle. It's the perfect blade!

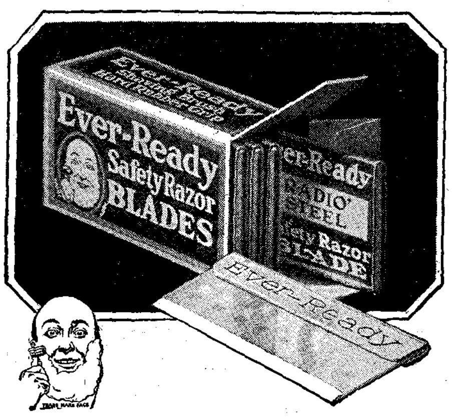
About Ever-Ready Razors

Ever-Ready is the finest razor human ingenuity can design. It's the most scientifically designed, most carefully made. No matter how old your Ever-Ready Razor is, if it doesn't satisfy you 100%, we'll replace it. Send it to

AMERICAN SAFETY RAZOR CORP.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ever-Ready Razors and Blades are sold everywhere

Ever-Ready Blades



WHAT DO FARM WOMEN WANT? WELL, LISTEN—

"BETTER sanitary conditions."

"Contacts."

"More conveniences in the home."

"Better educational advantages for our children."

"Time."

"A Bank Account—with capital letters."

"To see the poetry and charm of farm life."

"Recreation."

"Pink underwear."

"Make it silk!"

"Literature."

"Recognition of the value of our work."

"To be classed as women, not 'farm women.' To be classed as women of ability and understanding."

Such were some of the answers elicited at a meeting of a national committee of representative farm women held at Chicago under the joint auspices of the American Country Life Association and *The Farmer's Wife Magazine.* The chairman, Mrs. Charles Schuttler, of Missouri, exprest the hope that the farm women of America "want about everything there is," and the conviction that "if they ever come to a realization of their power they can have just everything under the shining sun they need." From an account of the proceedings published as a brochure by *The Farmer's Wife* (St. Paul), we learn that Mrs. Dimock, of Vermont, challenged a statement of the chairman that farm women are proud to be farm women. The Vermont woman continued:

"I think one trouble with us is that we have an awful attack of self-pity. This has come about from too much investigation, too much along the lines of United States reports."

CHAIRMAN SCHUTTLER: "Is it the feeling of this group that farm women still suffer from an inferiority complex; that is, the feeling of being 'only farm women'?"

MRS. CUTLER (Iowa): "I shall be the first to differ from Mrs. Dimock. We will have this ridiculing of the farm woman and this inferiority complex until the farm woman becomes so like the city woman and the city woman becomes so like the farm woman that there is no difference between them. Anything we say about the fact that the farm woman doesn't have modern conveniences or a modern home, that she spends her time working in the fields and making butter and selling eggs, will not make a bit of difference with her attitude. It will not add to her embarrassment."

MRS. POWELL (New York): "How many times do we hear about the 'betterment' of the folks in the city?"

MRS. DIMOCK: "Self-pity exists not only among farm women but among all housekeepers. We need to get a new state of mind in order to tackle our job and realize it doesn't depend on money and material satisfaction wholly."

MRS. FARMER (Georgia): "Farm women and all other housekeepers have permitted the world to minimize home-making. It is a profession and should be recognized as such. If we don't do it ourselves, we can't expect other people to do it. I am trying to get the people in my State to recognize the value of training for the home and then we won't pity ourselves and nobody else will pity us."

MRS. POWELL: "I have had very close contact with about 25,000 farm women in my own State. They think the general public has the feeling that if each doesn't have a vacuum cleaner and an electric washer she hasn't much of a home. They say, 'There are people living in villages and cities who have none of these things. Why pick on us?' They admit that the farm women should be shown the need of these improvements but believe they can have beautiful homes and live happy, rounded lives without them."

MRS. FARMER: "I have tried to get all the information on the subject I could. I said to a farm woman who is unhappy, 'What is it you want?' She said, 'Companionship and beautiful surroundings. I wouldn't mind staying on the farm if I had young women to associate with.'"

MRS. DIMOCK: "It seems to me we need pictures of the type of some of the old Dutch painters to show the woman that altho she may not have all the conveniences she may still be happy, and that she may be leading a more beautiful and worth-while life than if she had them. I have had to wait for a lot of things. I was born in a house where there was a bathroom. When we went to our little farm in Vermont, it took some time before we could have one. We have been putting the money into things which will make for greater production. So we do *not* have electricity. Miss Rowe has been there and knows how simple the place is. It is a source of satisfaction to me to think of these old paintings. I have been showing them to some of the girls to whom I have been teaching the business of the household. I am afraid I didn't put in the practical things like washing windows and paint, but rather strest spiritual development."

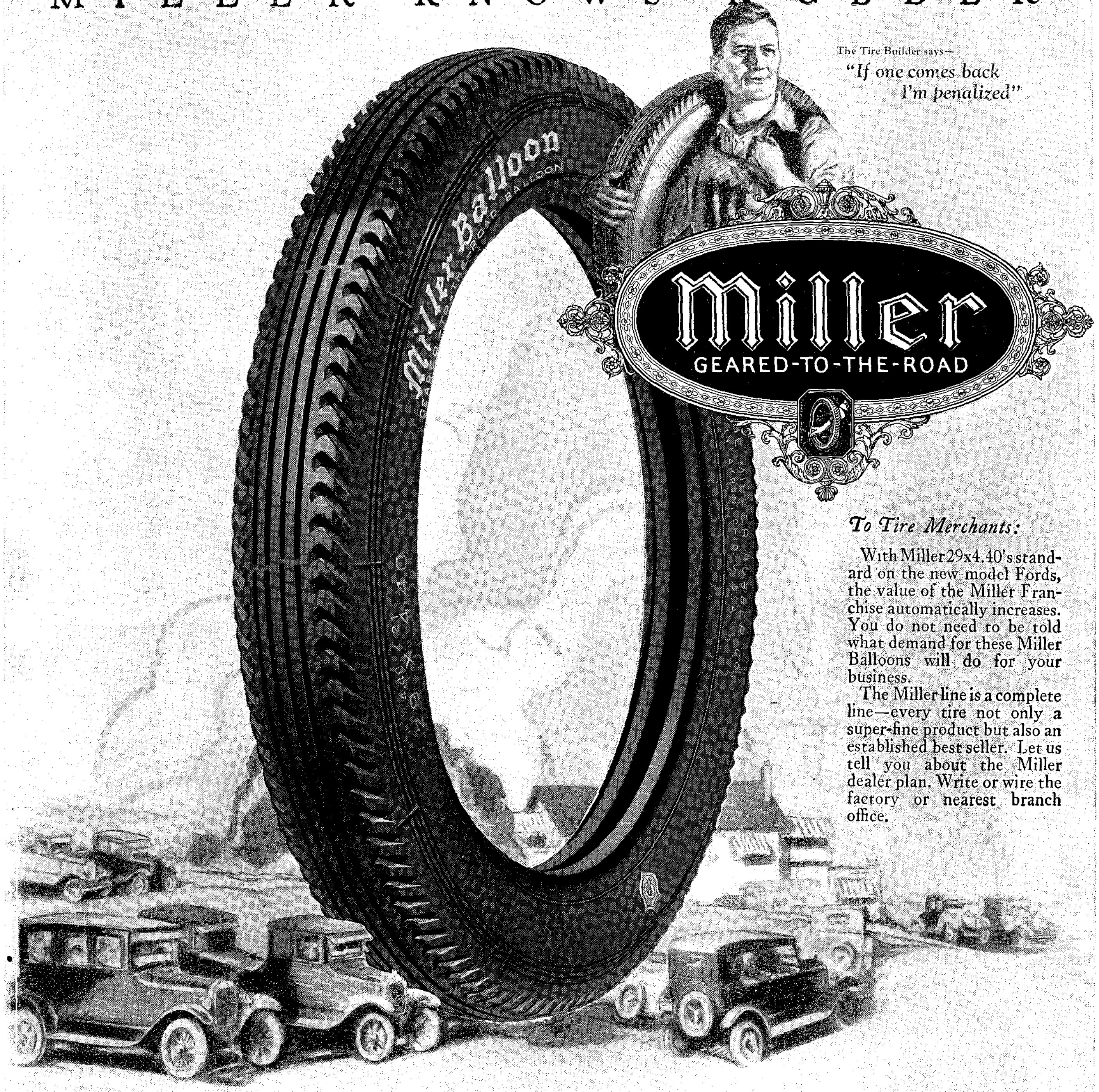
MRS. HOOVER (California): "In our community there were both the city and the country factors, and we farm women did feel a little bit ashamed because we were not drest as well as city women. There was a home-made look about our clothes. During the war we came in contact with each other and started a Parent-Teacher Association. The contact tended to broaden us."

Mrs. Hoover added that she and her neighbors had become so much interested in improving their community that they had "forgotten all about an inferiority complex." The problem of clothes received much attention:

MRS. EDINGER (Montana): "It is the fault of the farm women in most cases. Why do farm women go out and buy gray percale when they can have pink? One day I was in the largest city near us and was passing along the street. One of the store men rapped on the window. (We are very informal in the West.) He said, 'When you go home, cut that skirt off three or four inches.'

"Well, ever since I received the invitation to come here I have been thinking about it. I thought I couldn't go because I had no clothes and my skirts were too long. The invitation came to me on Thursday afternoon and on Firday morning we woke up to find our house was on fire. So in these two weeks I have had no time to shorten my skirts. Yesterday and last night when I was walking through the corridors I saw the women look at me thinking I was one of 'those farm women.'"

MILLER KNOWS RUBBER



The Tire Builder says—
"If one comes back I'm penalized"

To Tire Merchants:

With Miller 29x4.40's standard on the new model Fords, the value of the Miller Franchise automatically increases. You do not need to be told what demand for these Miller Balloons will do for your business.

The Miller line is a complete line—every tire not only a super-fine product but also an established best seller. Let us tell you about the Miller dealer plan. Write or wire the factory or nearest branch office.

Miller provides for the light-car owner

Miller has built the tire that will add to the pleasure and economy and all-round satisfaction of driving light cars. It is the Miller 29x4.40 Balloon—the tire that will make your Ford, Chevrolet, Overland or Star, ride with a smoothness and comfort that is conspicuous.

All the advantages worked out in the Miller experience of 18 years in tire-building are combined in this light-car balloon—

Uniflex construction, a Miller invention that made the low pressure tire practical.

Flat-shaped design, a Miller success that eliminates uneven wear.

Geared-to-the-Road tread, a Miller feature known the world over.

No equipment is so economical as that which renders serviceability and comfort. Equip with Miller 29x4.40 Balloons. It is made in two types:—passenger car type and heavy duty type for delivery service.

Send for our new booklet on "The Care of Balloon Tires." It will tell you how to increase your mileage.

THE MILLER RUBBER COMPANY

General Offices and Factory Buildings. Akron, O. Branches at

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Distributors in principal cities throughout the world. Dealers wherever there are automobiles

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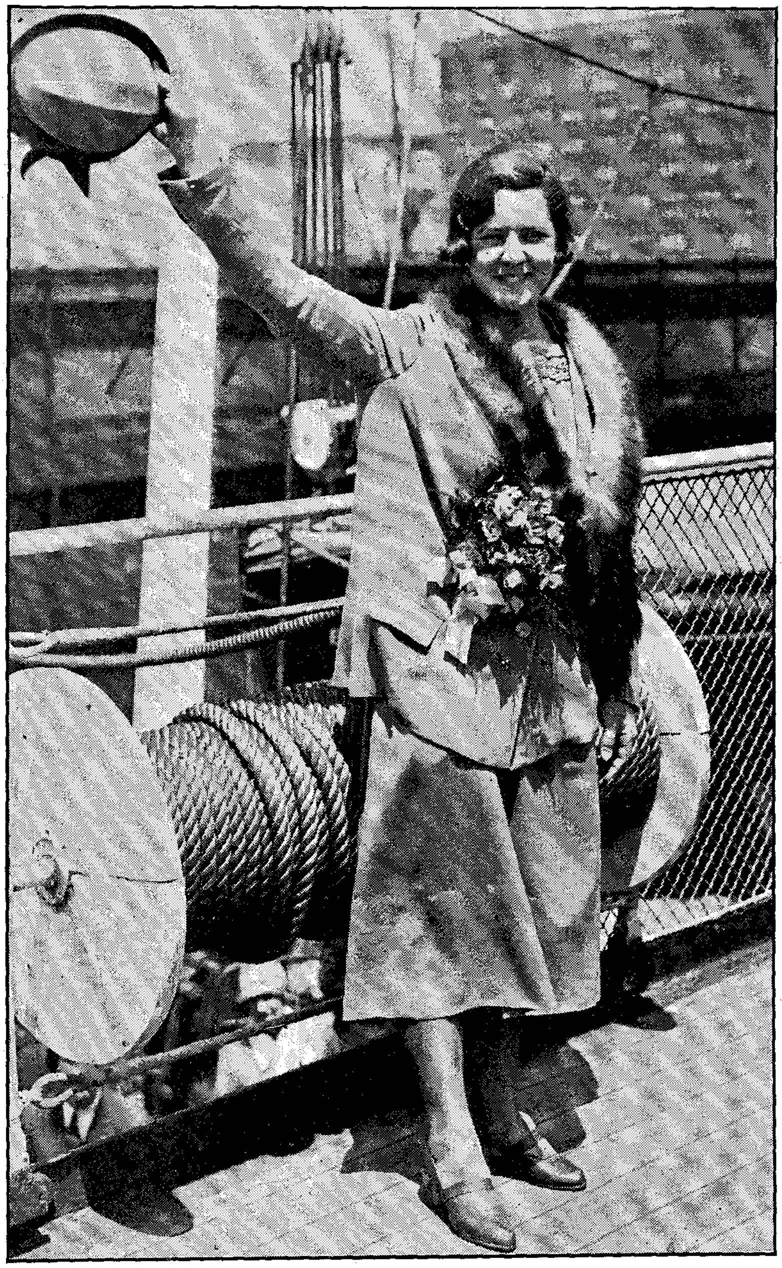
SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

HOW A GIRL BEAT LEANDER AT THE HERO GAME

"ALL THE WOMEN OF THE WORLD will celebrate, too," prophesied "the bob-haired, nineteen-year-old daughter of the Jazz Age," in forecasting her victory to a New York sports editor. It was spoken lightly, "a little shyly," but with evident realization that her triumph over the choppy, chilly, changeable, treacherous tide-riven, squally, fog-haunted English Channel, supreme challenge of aquatic heroes and baffler of supermen, would be hailed as a battle won for feminism. And in making that prediction, as recorded by Mr. W. O. McGeehan in *The Herald-Tribune*, Miss Ederle probably had no premonition that she would beat the best time of the few male swimmers who had managed to perform the herculean task of forging their way between England and France. With that added feather in her cap—the setting of a time record that possibly may never be equaled by a man—she stands to-day as Champion Extraordinary of her sex, and its unanswerable refutation of the masculinist dogma that woman is, in the sense of physical power and efficiency, inferior to man. Nay, her great achievement may bring it to be acknowledged that Mr. Kipling knew what he was talking about when he proclaimed lyrically, "The female of the species is more deadly than the male"; and it needs no fantastic stretch of the imagination to picture the Channel swimming of the future as having its liveliest interest centered in the gallant and somewhat pathetic efforts of masculine swimmers to equal the feminine record! Apropos of which one could almost spare a tear for the dignified London newspaper which, on the very day of "Trudie's" destined triumph, put in type for the following day a calm and scholarly editorial commenting on the futility of competitive athletics for women, on the ground that they must ever remain athletically inferior to men—the saddest part of the story being, according to the London correspondents, that the news of the New York girl's triumph came too late for the dismayed editors to "kill" that singularly untimely preachment. And now, with all the world throwing flowers at her feet, Miss Ederle may reflect that Homer would have hymned her victory had it occurred in the days of early Greece, and she would have become a heroine of myth and drama. Leander's laurels would have been lowered many points, for the Hellespont is a creek compared with the English Channel. He swam for love, she for glory, and those two motives are equally sacred to the poets. No hero of all antiquity was more worthy of laurels than the German-American butcher's daughter, and none ever received anything approaching the multitudinous homage that is now being paid to her. Not a dissentient note could mar it. There may be grumblings at adulation showered on a Red Grange or even a Babe Ruth, but no heart grudges a single cheer of the chorus flung at Gertrude Ederle. Her victory is so clean and so brave, so complete and so overwhelming! It is celebrated heartily by "Uncle Dudley" in one of his leading editorials in the Boston *Daily Globe*. Quoting this lucid commentator at length:



International Newsreel photograph

ACCUSTOMED TO ACKNOWLEDGING CHEERS

Gertrude Ederle has won so many victories and "lifted" so many cups that she is no longer embarrassed at public demonstrations in her honor

> The English Channel has been responsible for many things. To it is due the development of British sea power and the consequent growth of empire. It has been one of the important considerations influencing European diplomacy, because England detached was in a position to shift sides as her statesmen saw fit. In the great war it was the Channel which proved the most important defense on the map of Europe. Since that time aviation has been given a tremendous lift by the Channel, because many who had crossed its chop by boat were easily persuaded to fly, avoiding the horror of seasickness.
>
> And now the Channel has been the means of giving to women new physical dignity. In the larger sense, that is what the victory of Miss Gertrude Ederle means.
>
> It often happens that the woman of achievement, no matter what the field of her success, is set down as unique. If she manages a business, people say that she has a man's knack of administration. If she becomes eminent in science or in literature

And Now the BOSS OF THE ROAD

It is most fitting in this, Packard's second quarter century of fine motor car building, that Packard announce—

The Greatest Car Ever Built.

You may expect the improved Packard Eight to out-perform any stock car in the world—in everything from agility to top speed on the open road.

This is the conservative statement of a conservative company.

Today's Packard Eight is the supreme combination of beauty, of brawn, and of fleetness.

It is the fulfillment of an unchanging and uninterrupted ambition—a generation-old ideal—to be the first to build a motor car balanced in every attribute.

In the improved Packard Eight no one thing has been developed at the expense of any other. Everything from rough-road comfort to closed-car miles in less than forty-five seconds is in perfect accord.

And in grace, the eleven-time winner of International Car Beauty Contests now presents even more alluring lines.

The standard models are slender and symmetrical, divan-like in luxurious comfort, and may be had in a multitude of color and upholstery selections.

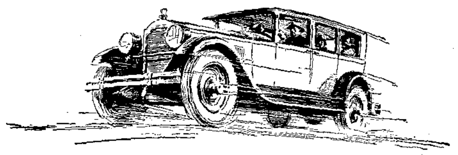
For those who want the utmost in motor car individuality, a distinguished line of custom bodies is available—each body the genuine creation of a famous builder.

And now, another conservative statement—no matter what you have hoped for in a motor car, your hopes, individually and collectively, will be found surpassed in today's Packard Eight—

Boss of the Road and Beauty of the Boulevard.

You are cordially invited to view and, if you please, ride in—

The Greatest Car in the World.



The foremost rival of today's Packard Eight is the improved Packard Six.

PACKARD

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

Karl Godwin '25

He detects the slightest trouble

If you go to your dentist at least every six months for a thorough inspection of your mouth he can prevent serious teeth decay and detect the first trace of dangerous gum infections. It is better to see him in time than to suffer needless pain and take chances with your health.

Pyorrhea robs
FOUR out of FIVE

According to dental statistics, carelessness lets dread pyorrhea steal into the mouths of four out of five men and women, after forty, to menace teeth and health. This malicious mouth infection spreads its poison through the system, raising havoc with the health.

You can tell pyorrhea's approach by tender, bleeding gums. Go to your dentist at once for treatment and be sure to use Forhan's for the Gums night and morning.

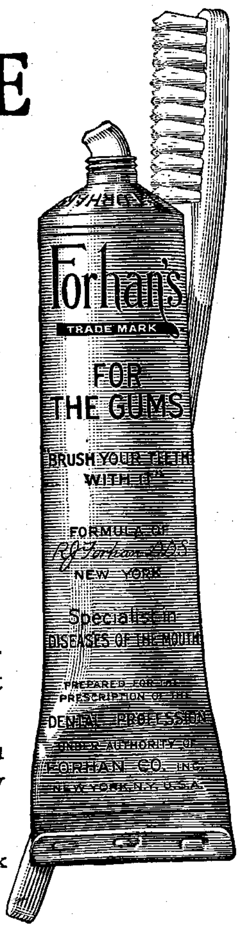
If used regularly and in time, Forhan's prevents or checks pyorrhea. It contains Forhan's Pyorrhea Liquid which dentists use in combating pyorrhea's ravages. It firms the gums and keeps them pink and healthy and so does not give pyorrhea a chance.

The entire family should begin to use Forhan's today. Besides safeguarding the health it is a pleasant tasting dentifrice that cleanses the teeth perfectly.

No matter what tooth-paste you now prefer, you owe it to your health to make Forhan's a regular daily habit. At all druggists 35c and 60c in tubes.

Formula of R. J. Forhan, D. D. S. Forhan Company, New York

Forhan's
FOR THE GUMS
MORE THAN A TOOTH PASTE . . *IT CHECKS PYORRHEA*


Forhan's
TRADE MARK
FOR THE GUMS
BRUSH YOUR TEETH WITH IT
FORMULA OF R.J. Forhan D.D.S. NEW YORK
Specialist in DISEASES OF THE MOUTH
PREPARED FOR THE PRESCRIPTION OF THE DENTAL PROFESSION
UNDER AUTHORITY OF FORHAN CO. INC. NEW YORK, N.Y. U.S.A.

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

a masculine brain is ascribed to her. If she attains a new athletic record those on the side lines declare that she is strong or skilful—for a girl.

Very reluctantly do the males, lords of creation, admit that the females of their species are anything better than second-raters. Indeed, some of the outstanding women are quite ready to admit as much. Miss Glenna Collett, the golf champion, was saying the other day that a woman could never expect to hit as hard as a good man.

In swimming the disparity is not so great. It is true, as the record books show, that the men holders have made better times than the best of the women, but that is most marked in short distances. When it comes to an endurance test in cold water the women are in their element. It is not merely that the first woman has made the swim across the channel. From the account of Miss Clarabelle Barrett's attempt within the week it is evident that Miss Ederle came very near to being the second rather than the first. And there are others—women of several races who have made serious attempts to reach the cliffs of Dover from the coast of France; girls, some of them very young, who have reached Boston Light. And when there is an open competition for women swimmers it is rare that some unknown mermaid, swift and enduring, is not brought to public attention.

Even those of us who have an intimate acquaintance with the waters along our Atlantic coast must exert our imaginations to realize what the Channel swimmer faces on the trip from France to England. It was more than half a century ago that Capt. Matthew Webb first conquered that turbulent stretch of water. For thirty-six years afterward, his achievement remained the athletic wonder of the world. And then William Burgess duplicated the feat. A few of the many who have tried have succeeded in following him across, but always after most terrific struggles.

Here the writer recalls the case of a Massachusetts swimmer who was bitten by the Channel bee:

> The story of Mr. Henry F. Sullivan of Lowell gives an insight into the problem. As a boy he conceived the ambition to swim the Channel. There followed years and years of practise and training. Finally, a splendid swimmer with a fine record, he crossed the Atlantic to make his try. He failed, and that was the end—for that year. It is almost always so, for there seems to be only a short period in Summer when it is at all possible to make so much as a good start, and weeks are required to recover from the ordeal. Mr. Sullivan made six trips to Europe during a period of ten years before he was finally successful on his seventh trial.
>
> Miss Ederle was born into a family of swimmers and began to paddle when she was a tiny girl. One day she entered a race and won. After that her ambition was fired toward further honors. When she was only sixteen she tried her skill and strength against the Hawaiian women, commonly accounted the best swimmers of the world. She left new records when she left the islands. In the Olympic games of 1924 she led an amazing American team

Rewarded . .

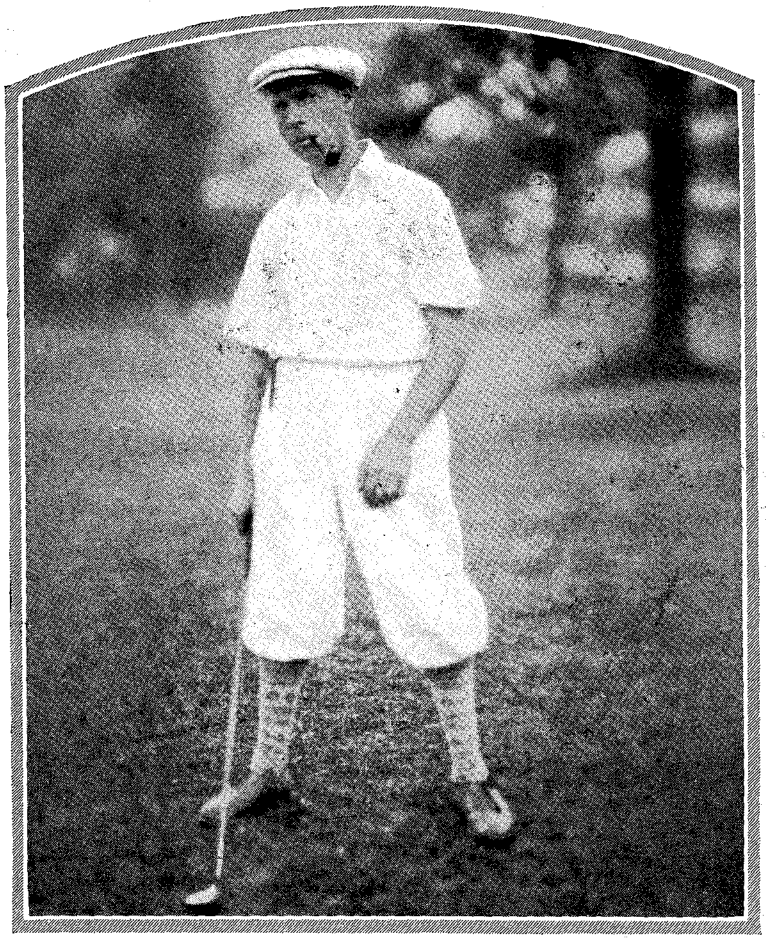
in Vigor, Energy, Ambition.
How thousands have corrected constipation, skin and stomach disorders—regained the vitality of youth—with one natural food

NOT a "cure-all," not a medicine in any sense—Fleischmann's Yeast is simply a remarkable fresh food.

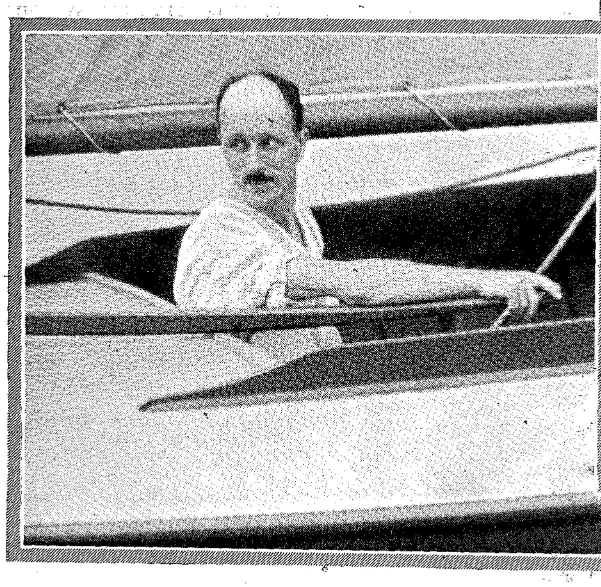
The millions of tiny active yeast plants in every cake invigorate the whole system. They aid digestion—clear the skin—banish the poisons of constipation. Where cathartics give only temporary relief, yeast strengthens the intestinal muscles and makes them healthy and active. And day by day it releases new stores of energy.

Eat two or three cakes regularly every day before meals: on crackers—in fruit juices, water or milk—or just plain, nibbled from the cake. *For constipation especially, dissolve one cake in hot water (not scalding) before breakfast and at bedtime.* Buy several cakes at a time—they will keep fresh in a cool dry place for two or three days. All grocers have Fleischmann's Yeast. Start eating it today!

And let us send you a free copy of our latest booklet on Yeast for Health. Health Research Dept. A-85, The Fleischmann Company, 701 Washington Street, New York.

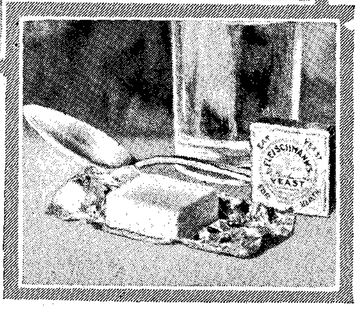


"AS A PROFESSIONAL GOLFER, I became run down with overwork. I got a bad attack of indigestion. I could not eat. I had no life of any kind. I suffered from constipation till I gave up all hopes of ever getting better. I was advised to try Fleischmann's Yeast. I did so. My friends were surprised at the change in me. I was eager to have the golfing season commence for I felt like a different man."
JACK YORGAN, Chicago, Ill.



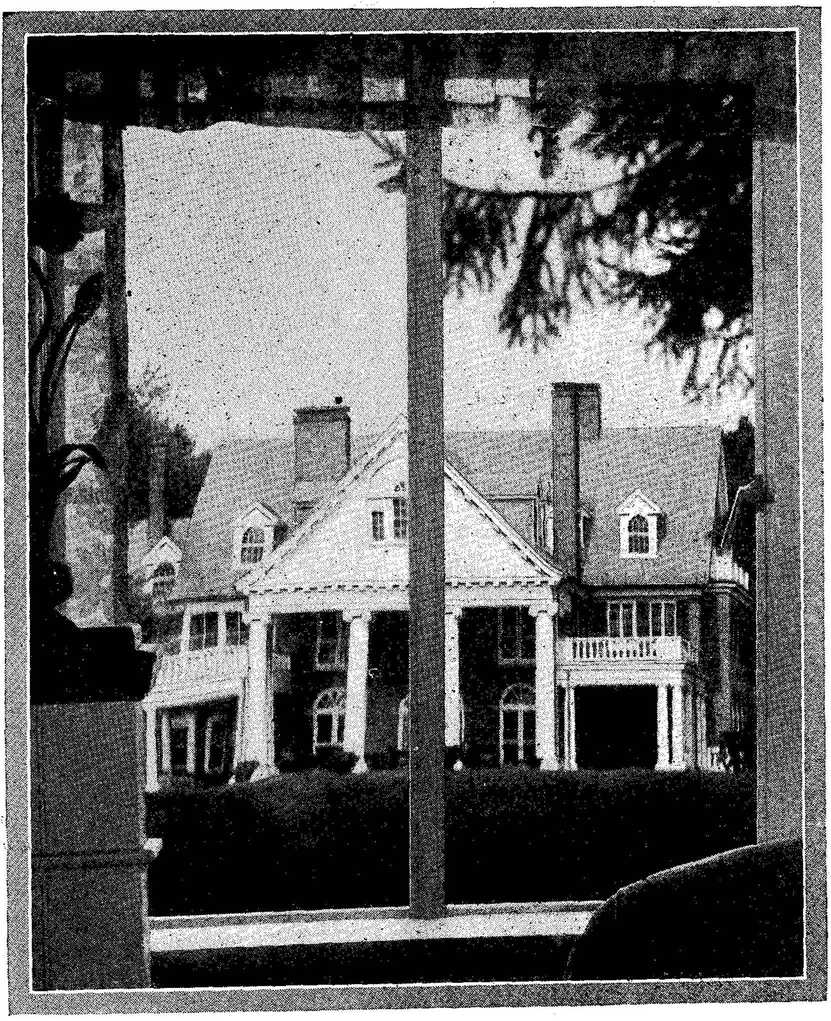
"IT ALL STARTED in the rain-soaked trenches of Flanders Fields. The air was kept in violent vibration by the pounding of high explosives. I was sent home with shattered nerves. I was also troubled with a stubborn constipation. I commenced to take Fleischmann's Yeast daily. In a few weeks my constipation vanished and I felt generally improved. At the end of six weeks my nerves were steady as ever, my health was of the best, and my appetite was ravenous."
MARK HYDON, Detroit, Michigan.

"I AM A DANCER. Three years ago I had so much indigestion and constipation that I got terribly run down. I was very skinny and was too tired and nervous to take my lessons. A lady recommended yeast. In about three weeks I could tell a difference. The constipation was relieved and I had much less trouble with gas. In about four months I began my lessons again. Now I am strong in every way."
IDABELLE BARLOW,
Fort Lauderdale, Florida.



THIS FAMOUS FOOD tones up the entire system—aids digestion—clears the skin—banishes constipation.

Was any house ever *really* like this?



IN THE world of actualities, do such houses as this really exist? Note its weird pillars, the grotesqueness of the effect, when you look through the window pane at the left. Now look through the glass at the right — and you see a house restored to normalcy.

There is nothing wrong with the house. Its strangeness is only seeming. The distortions you see at the left are caused by irregularities in the common window glass with which the sash is glazed. The sash at the right is glazed with Plate Glass. And because of this you see clearly. There is nothing to obscure your vision. The method of manufacture assures that. For Plate Glass is rolled, ground and polished until perfect clarity is attained.

Moreover, Plate Glass is *toughened* by a process of annealing which is its own. And it offers much greater resistance to breakage than ordinary glass. Its solidity makes for greater protection against heat, cold and sound. And its brilliant surface adds to the appearance of your house.

Plate Glass costs but little more than ordinary old-fashioned glass. To use it in every window costs only about one per cent of the total cost of your house. And its many valuable qualities enhance the selling and renting value of any building. Have your architect give you Plate Glass figures if you are planning to build. Plate Glass Manufacturers of America, First National Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Use PLATE Glass ©

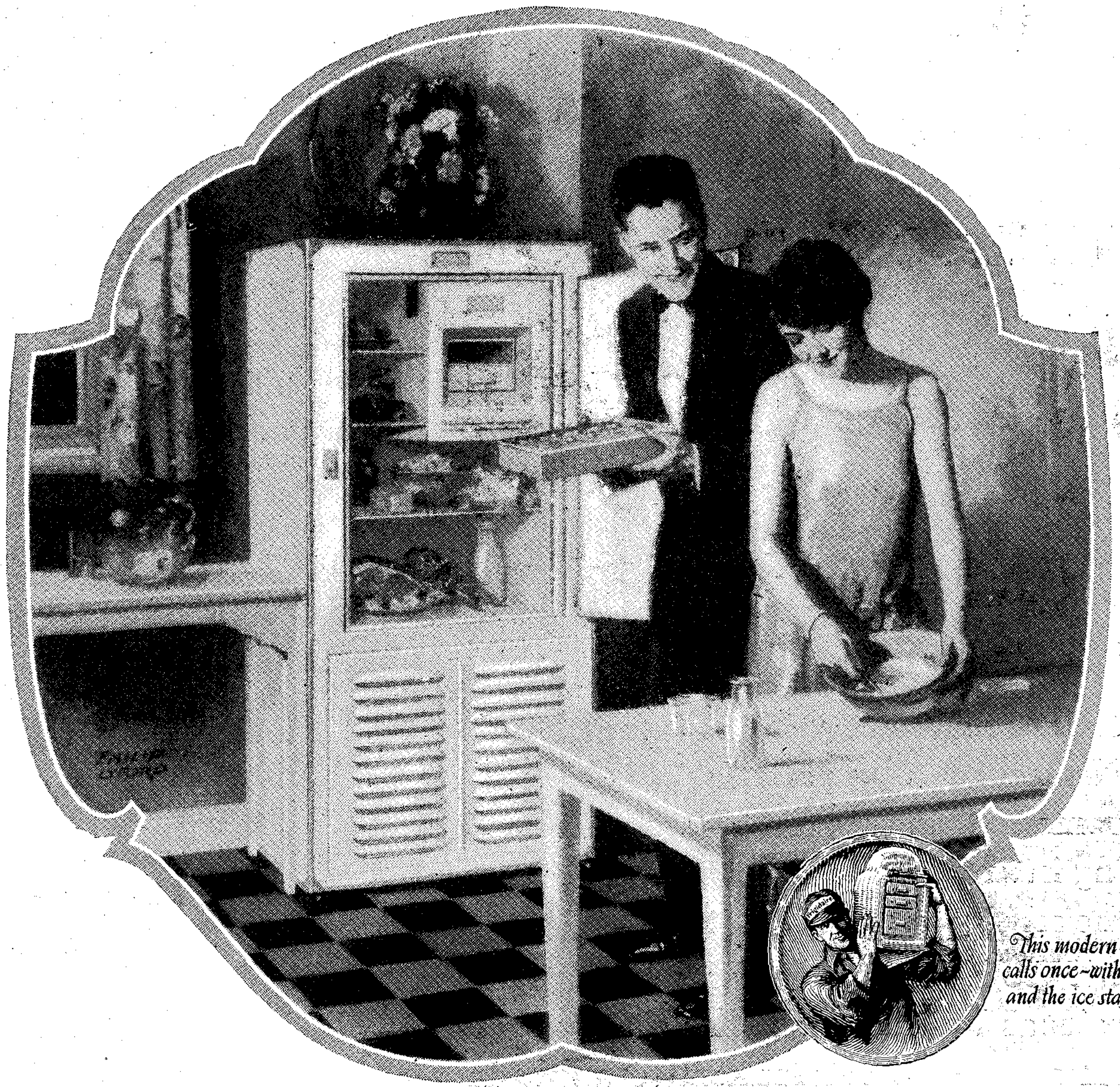
Nothing Else is Like it

to international victory. And now, a professional teacher and performer, she is drawing a host of girls and women to rejoice in the sturdy sport in which she is the outstanding figure.

As one reads her story the impression of courage and endurance to the end stands out. This young woman fighting her way through cold water, struggling against the cross currents and the three-cornered chop of the Channel, her body raw from the alkali in the water, knowing that the elements and chances were against her. It is a big thing in the news; will find its place in the athletic records. But it is even more important for the girls of to-day and to-morrow. Miss Ederle has summoned them to a greater respect for their own powers, on the land as well as in the sea.

In a somewhat more emotional vein *The Jersey Journal* exclaims:

> Despite the fact that hard-boiled gamblers in Wall Street were betting three to one that she would fail; despite the fact that every other woman who had made the attempt had failed, and that she herself had previously failed; despite the failures of scores of men in the same attempt--despite all these handicaps, not to mention the handicaps of the terrible tides, the whistling winds, the wild waves and the cruel currents, Gertrude Ederle swam the Channel.
>
> And not only swam it, but beat by two hours and three minutes the best time previously made, by Sebastian Tirabocci, one of the only five men who have ever swum the English Channel.
>
> Well, women got the vote; their votes helped to put Prohibition over. They won lots of other things, and now they hold the greatest of all swimming records, despite the fact that their champion, Miss Ederle, still lacks two years of voting age. The feminists are surely having their innings, despite "Ma" Ferguson's defeat.
>
> It was quite a day's work for the sturdy American girl who swam the English Channel despite the fact that she was buffeting foreign waters. Fourteen hours and a half with no lunch hour is overtime even for white-collar men—most of whom couldn't swim for fourteen minutes in a mill-pond.
>
> The newspapers, in the speed with which they got the news here, beat some records, too; demonstrating that records breed records, according to the law of nature. A New York morning paper, out on the street at nine o'clock last night, not only carried the news of victory, but gave a detailed description of the scene on that translucent pearl-gray coast of Dover, where Miss Ederle stubbed her toe last night on what proved to be Mother Earth and knew that victory was hers.
>
> "Tears were in her father's eyes," the report said. "Tears coursed down the cheeks of her sister, Margaret. 'Butch' Ederle cried:
>
> "'Trudy, Trudy! You did it!'
>
> "And Margaret Ederle sobbed:
>
> "'Oh, Trudy, Trudy! If only mother were here!'
>
> "The first woman Channel conqueror smiled. It was a brave effort. She stood erect, breast deep in the water which had so cruelly assailed her, but which now, on



This modern "ice man" calls once—with Frigidaire—and the ice stays always

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THE first cost of Frigidaire Electric Refrigeration is surprisingly low—its operating cost is usually less than the cost of ice—and, because it is constantly dependable, it saves food that would otherwise be wasted through spoilage.

With Frigidaire in your home you will be independent of outside ice supply. All your foods will be kept colder, better and longer. You will have an abundance of ice frozen from your own pure drinking water—and many new frozen desserts made for you by Frigidaire.

You will be *sure* of all these advantages if you have a genuine Frigidaire. The name and resources of General Motors—the guaranty of Delco-Light Company—the endorsement of more than 200,000 Frigidaire users—these are *your* assurances of *dependability, economy, durability, value.*

Visit the nearest Frigidaire display room today. See the beautiful new metal cabinet Frigidaires which are finished in white Duco and lined with seamless porcelain enamel—or the Frigidaire mechanical unit which can be installed in your present ice-box. Find out how little Frigidaire costs and how easily you can buy it on the General Motors deferred payment plan. Or, if you prefer, mail the coupon below for the Frigidaire Catalog.

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THE General Motors Research Laboratories cooperated with E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, Inc., in the development of Duco—an achievement ranking in importance with the invention of the self-starter.

Duco is not only far more lasting than paint and varnish; it is finer, more beautiful and more economical to apply in factory production.

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the shore line, swept her gently toward her goal.

"For a moment she hesitated. Then, with her arms wide-flung, she ran out of the water, danced for a moment on the white sand and collapsed in the arms of her father.

"The long fight was won."

Of course, newspaper men were there. It's hard to beat the newspapers.

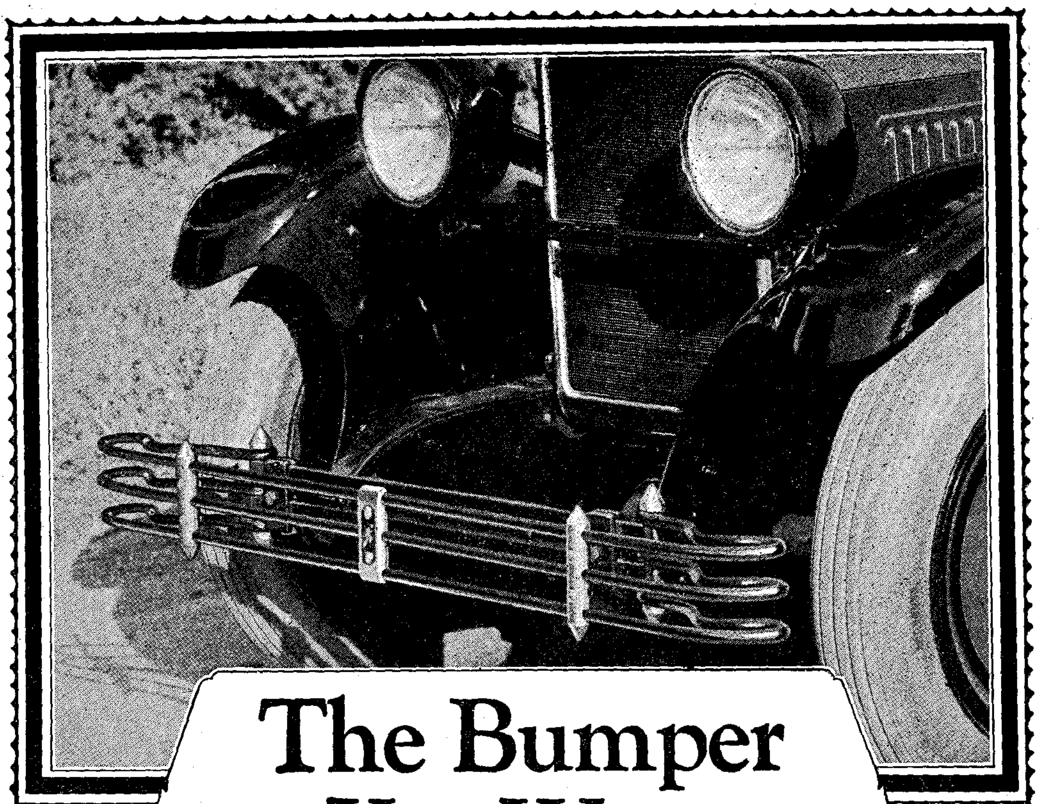
"American girlhood triumphs" is the theme of this editorial appreciation in the Syracuse *Herald:*

> The victory of this daughter of the sidewalks of New York, who first sprang into prominence when she defeated Helen Wainwright and Hilda James in New York Harbor just four years ago, is also a victory for American training methods. "Trudy," as she is affectionately known, used only the space-eating crawl-stroke, criticized by most foreign experts as good only for speed dashes. But at the end of her fourteen hours and thirty-one minutes in the water the Yankee girl dashed through the surf on the English side in fine fettle, apparently none the worse for her epoch-making experience. This morning she was reported up bright and early and ready for another swim.
>
> Tom Robinson, swimming instructor at Northwestern University for many years, is quoted in this morning's dispatches as saying: "A woman could not possibly have accomplished this same feat thirty years ago, for corsets and other ridiculously unnecessary clothing hampered her physical condition and deprived her of the muscular effort so necessary in the development of a good swimmer. Physical education has brought about an evolution of common sense that has wrought a complete turnover, not only in woman's physical condition but in her whole mental attitude."
>
> Altho science agrees that woman is anatomically fitted better than man for long immersion in cold water, and hence has better chance generally in long-distance swimming competition, it remained a fact until last night that of all the scores of attempts to conquer the Channel, only five had been successful, and the five swimmers were men.
>
> The press of the world to-day pays high homage to the little New York lass who first bested the tumultuous strait. In that verdict is a tribute to the healthy, wholesome young womanhood of America which Gertrude Ederle represents. Physically alert, intelligent, generous winners and good losers, Gertrude and her companions in the many other sports in which the American girls excel represent a standard of American life of which the nation may well be proud.

That Miss Ederle's achievement is not only a triumph for her and her sex, but also "comes close to being a demonstration that feminine swimmers of the first class are superior to the best male swimmers," is the argument of the Washington *Star*, which continues:

> Few persons doubt that Clarabelle Barrett can and will conquer the Channel, and other American girls have shown sufficient pluck and endurance to warrant the

Springfield, Missouri



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It's strong enough to stand the hardest knocks. No matter how hard the bump, these bumper springs come back instantly*; a real safety device. A bumper is only as good as the hardest "wallop" it will stand. Harvey Bumpers give the same dependable service as Harvey Springs

*Mr. Harvey says, "That isn't quite true; you *can* smash 'em." Better abandon the car if you do.

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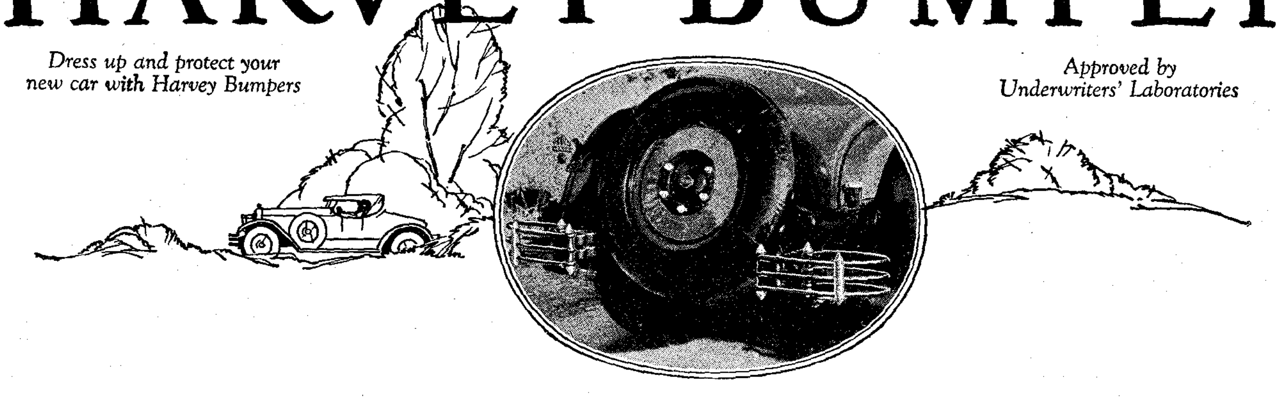

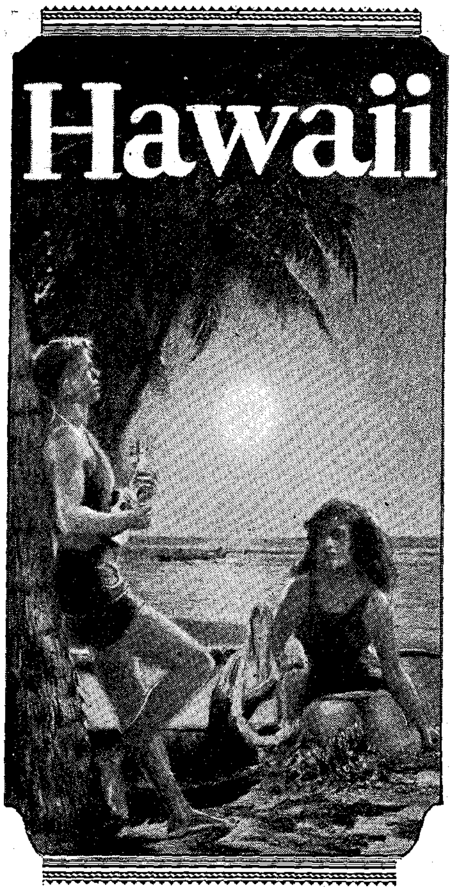

Moon Magic this *Autumn*

Make this year's vacation different! Come to Hawaii—and come in Autumn.

Autumn days are wonderful for golf, tennis, hiking, sightseeing at the great Volcano, shopping trips; Autumn nights scented with rare tropical perfume—musical with crooning Hawaiian voices blending across the waters from outrigger canoes. Moonlight swims in warm, caressing surf. Beach parties, dancing, motor rides along the *Pali.*

Easy

Five or six days of restful loafing, deck-games, dancing, entertainments, steaming across the blue Pacific, and you're there! Save another week for the homeward trip and spend all the rest in colorful Hawaii. Autumn's the time of the dashing polo matches, Hawaiian regatta, horse-racing, native water sports and contests. Plan to come early and see it all.

Inexpensive

$400 to $500 is enough to take you all the way from the Pacific Coast to Hawaii and back, including all traveling, hotel, sightseeing and incidental expenses for a four or five weeks' round trip. Sail from San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle or Vancouver; your own travel or ticket agent can book you direct from home. No passports needed. See him for all information and illustrated booklets, or

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Continued

statement that they, too, could swim the Channel.

The English Channel, in other words, is no longer the supreme test of feminine swimming endurance, while it remains the great test for males. Gertrude Ederle must look for other channels to conquer.

Much benefit to American young womanhood will result from the world-wide fame earned by Gertrude. Athletic sports will be made more popular, and new champions will appear. The development of physical grace, strength and health will be most useful to the race.

The American girl is all right!

The American girl's time from France to England was 14 hours 31 minutes. The best previous record was 16 hours 23 minutes, made by Sebastian Tirabocchi in 1923. Captain Webb, the first man to swim the Channel, was afloat 23 hours, and his feat was regarded then—50 years ago—as that of a superman. Faster swimming strokes have been invented since then, and intensive study has been given to the conflicting Channel currents. A British expert on Channel swimming, Alec Rutherford, cabled an account of Miss Ederle's performance to the New York *Times.* From his copyrighted description we quote:

> I watched this pretty, tiny atom of humanity in her red bathing dress and skull cap, with goggles like a motorist's, battle for fourteen hours to-day against the merciless elements.
>
> At 6:30 this evening she was facing the white cliffs of Dover, only six miles away from England. She was still battling pluckily, refusing to give in, tho faced with over two hours of further battle against the cross tides before the favorable inshore tide set in and gave her the chance to progress toward victory. At that time there was squally rain and a heavy, powerful, swamping sea against the swimmer.
>
> Miss Ederle entered the Channel at Cape Gris-Nez at 7:08 this morning amid the wild cheers of the Channel swimmers assembled at the training camp there. She was accompanied by the tug *Alsace,* carrying the Stars and Stripes and a wireless apparatus for flashing to America messages during each mile of progress.
>
> Aboard the tug were the father and sister of the swimmer; Burgess, her trainer; Helmy, the Egyptian Channel aspirant; Miss Cannon, another American girl swimmer, and Timson, the Boston swimmer. There also was a second tug, with newspaper men, photographers and movie cameramen.
>
> Chalked on the lee side of the tug *Alsace* in front of Miss Ederle's eyes were the words, "This Way, Ole Kid!" with an arrow pointing forward.
>
> The wind at the start was southwest, the temperature was 61 and there was a rough sea. Miss Ederle set off with strong strokes and covered the first four miles in three hours. She was swimming with a strong crawl and she refused to go slow when ordered to by her trainer.
>
> Her party hung over the side of the boat singing American songs, including frequently "The Star-Spangled Banner." Miss Ederle responded from the water.
>
> The swimmer hugged the leeward shelter

"The Sunshine Belt to the Orient"

See these rare old characters. Learn to know their habits and customs. Visit, also, peoples of Japan, India, Egypt, Europe

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You enjoy 110 days of adventure—22 ports in 14 countries—and the fare includes first cabin accommodations and meals aboard a palatial President Liner

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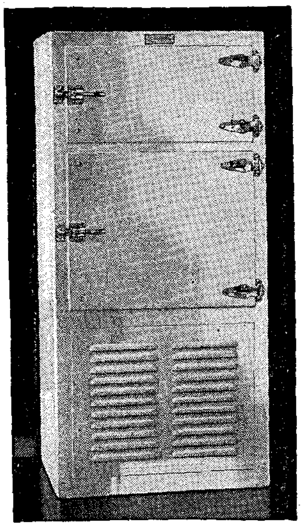
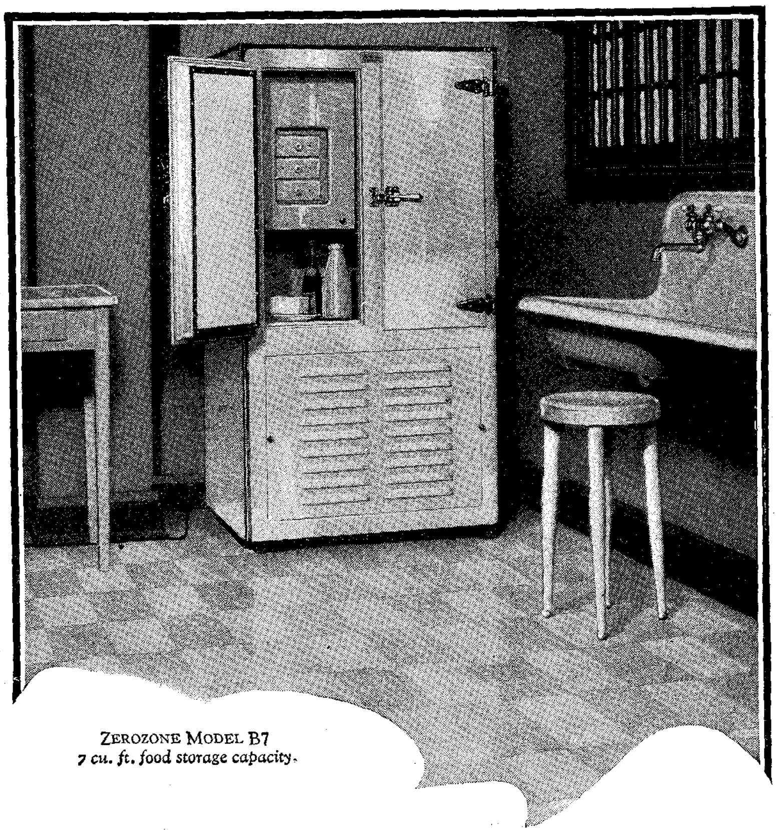
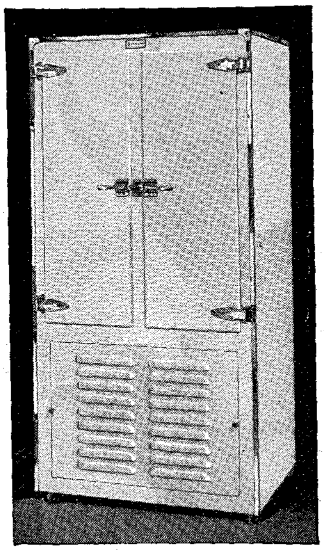


Zerozone Model B5: *Complete, with built-in units. Food storage capacity, 5 cu. ft. Enamel interior corkboard insulation. Steel exterior with white duco or lacquer finish.*



Zerozone Model B7
7 cu. ft. food storage capacity.



Zerozone Model B9: *Complete, with built-in units. Food storage capacity 9 cu. ft. Seamless, pure white porcelain interior. Solid corkboard insulation. Steel exterior with white duco or lacquer finish; nickel trim.*

—a convenient kitchen

SAVE needless steps. Right at your elbow, appetizing food for the family table, and always colder than ice can keep it! Because the position of a Zerozone refrigerator has no relation to the entrance, or outside icing door. Because Zerozone is complete self-contained refrigeration, automatically regulated to maintain dry constant cold, penetrating and crisp as a frosty morning. No variation, night or day, summer or winter. Operated from your electric light current, at a cost less than ice.

Install now, and prepare your next meal in comfort. Enjoy for many years to come the time and labor-saving advantages of constant and efficient refrigeration. Be free to leave home when you wish, and know that food will remain fresh and wholesome. Neither heat nor humidity affect food protected by Zerozone.

Zerozone Cold is Constant

Buy food in quantities, economically. Safeguard the family health, with food thoroughly refrigerated from market to table. Enjoy the full invigorating flavor of meats and vegetables kept in perfect condition without care on your part, regardless of weather.

Zerozone Cold is Dry

Frequent scalding and cleaning are unnecessary. Dry cold, without moisture, keeps your Zerozone in a state of cleanliness that delights the most fastidious housewife. There is no drip pan or drain to watch.

Your dealer will gladly arrange to install Zerozone refrigeration at once, on a convenient initial payment, balance to suit.

All Sizes and Models at your dealer's

Your local dealer will show you the Zerozone model best suited to your requirements, complete with built-in units, as illustrated above.

Or the model to fit your present icebox, giving you all the advantages of electrical refrigeration.

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Made by THE IRON MOUNTAIN CO., *Chicago, makers for many years of motor-driven, labor-saving devices for the home*

Zerozone Electric Refrigeration
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Please send me "The New Art in Iced Foods," possible with Zerozone electrical refrigeration.
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DEALERS: Inquire if your territory is open

Fry with an oil (fat) that you use for salad dressings

The goodness of food that you fry in Wesson Oil is due to the fact that Wesson Oil is itself so good to eat—so good that it makes most delicious salad dressings.

The wholesomeness of food fried in Wesson Oil is due to the wholesomeness of Wesson Oil. Wesson Oil is *pure* oil—one hundred per cent fat.

And in addition Wesson Oil, refined to such a degree of purity that it is a choice salad oil, can be heated hot enough to fry perfectly, long before it "breaks down" burns or smokes. Consequently, foods fried in Wesson Oil are *wholesome*, as it is not the frying of foods, but burned fat that has given fried food the reputation for being indigestible.

There is no difference in the way you fry when you fry things in Wesson Oil. All fats melt to an oil before they are heated sufficiently to fry in. The real difference is that with Wesson Oil you start with an oil that is itself so good to eat that many good cooks think of it only as a choice salad oil.

Wesson Oil

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Continued

of the tug. At 10:30 o'clock this morning she had her first meal—beef extract drunk while floating on her back and also chicken eaten during ten minutes of rest.

Her sister Margaret, Helmy and Timson all took turns accompanying Gertrude in the water for long periods. Gertrude shouted back her confidence in victory repeatedly to cheering messages from the tugs. There was no jazz band similar to last year.

Wild enthusiasm, to which Gertrude responded, greeted her arrival in mid-channel just about midday. "The Star-Spangled Banner" was again sung. The demonstration lasted several minutes.

At 1:30 o'clock, nine miles from the English coast, rain started, with a strong, fierce wind causing a heavy swell difficult to battle against.

At 3 o'clock the swimmer was drifting toward Dover with the incoming tide and the rain was stronger than ever.

At 5 o'clock the wind was increasing in power and velocity and the sea was choppy and angry. The tug party was now singing "Yes, We Have No Bananas." A second meal of chocolate was now served to the swimmer.

Miss Cannon, another American aspirant, took the water with Gertrude for an hour. Gertrude offered her a drink of chocolate. The weather was becoming worse every moment and the sea rougher.

At 6 o'clock there was talk of giving up, since the weather and the sea were too bad for victory. Miss Ederle seemed to swim more strongly against the terrible conditions and pluckily shouted: "No! No!" On she struggled a few yards, only to fall back twice as many.

Other witnesses testify that "Trudy," during her long ordeal, exchanged much banter with her father over the roadster he had promised her as a reward for success. Also there was much gossip of her mother, whose wireless messages all urged her to see the adventure through, regardless of her alarmed trainer's advice to quit, when the going had become heavy. As related by Julia Harpman in a narrative copyrighted by the Trib-News Service and published in the New York *Daily News:*

Captain Corthes decided that in such weather it would be impossible to land the tug at Dover, but he might be able to put in at Deal, tho this would require some four hours' sailing and maneuvering.

Burgess shouted: "Come out!" If Trudy heard him over the tumult of the seas, she paid no heed.

At 6:05, when she had been in the Channel eleven hours, the sea was frightful, with the wildest of unfavorable winds blowing now.

Burgess suggested to Pop Ederle and Margaret that it would be well to take Trudy out and abandon the attempt, but Margaret objected, citing that there had been no objection from Trudy as yet. Said Burgess:

"She must come out, but I will not take the responsibility of waiting for a sign from her indicating that she wishes to come out."

Some one yelled:

"Gertie, you must come out."

Trudy looked up in amazement and said:

Handiest thing in the house

PROTECTS BRUISES

Cover bumps, bruises and other broken skin with "Vaseline" Jelly. Quickly soothes and heals. Takes away the hurt. Get some today.

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A SEMI-ANNUAL application of NO-BLUR on your windshield will enable you to enjoy the safety and convenience of clear vision through the ENTIRE windshield each time it rains . . . invisible after being applied . . . will not wear or wash off. A quality product that is being welcomed by motorists everywhere. Regular 2-oz. size sufficient to last life of your car. Price $1.00 at your dealers or sent postpaid direct. Results guaranteed.

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Keep the Scalp
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YOU CAN have a business profession of your own and earn big income in service fees. A new system of foot correction; readily learned by anyone at home in a few weeks. Easy terms for training. Openings everywhere with all the trade you can attend to. No capital required or goods to buy, no agency or soliciting.

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ACTS LIKE MAGIC
ON TIRED, TENDER, SMARTING, SWOLLEN, SWEATY FEET
25 CENTS — ALL DRUGGISTS

LONG HOURS, late hours; much on the mind, much on the menu! ENO'S Effervescent Salt helps to relieve the inner organs. A wise and conciliatory laxative; for over fifty years ENO has been a trusted friend.

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TRADE ENO MARK
THE WORLD-FAMED
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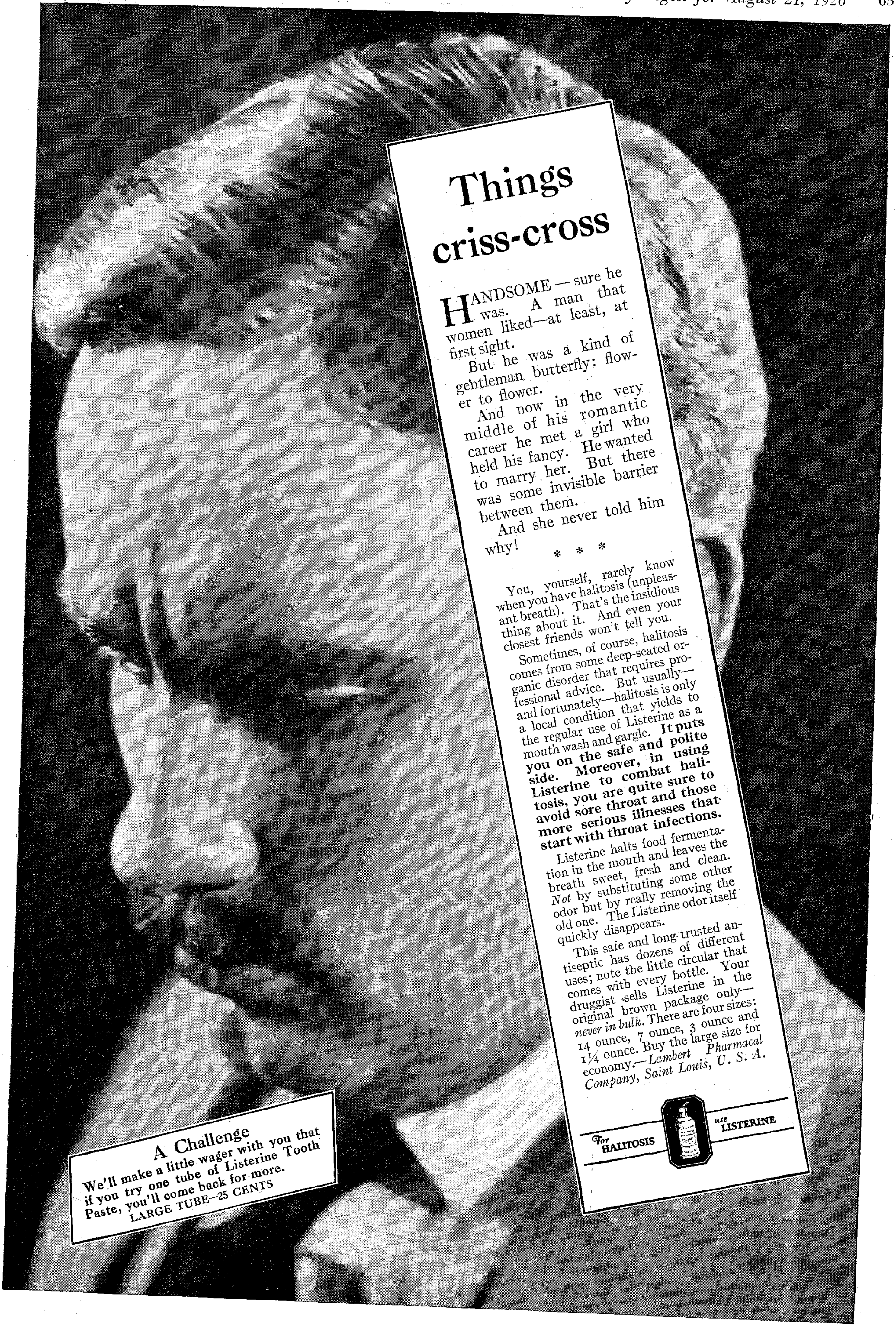


Things criss-cross

HANDSOME — sure he was. A man that women liked—at least, at first sight.

But he was a kind of gentleman butterfly: flower to flower.

And now in the very middle of his romantic career he met a girl who held his fancy. He wanted to marry her. But there was some invisible barrier between them.

And she never told him why!

* * *

You, yourself, rarely know when you have halitosis (unpleasant breath). That's the insidious thing about it. And even your closest friends won't tell you.

Sometimes, of course, halitosis comes from some deep-seated organic disorder that requires professional advice. But usually—and fortunately—halitosis is only a local condition that yields to the regular use of Listerine as a mouth wash and gargle. **It puts you on the safe and polite side. Moreover, in using Listerine to combat halitosis, you are quite sure to avoid sore throat and those more serious illnesses that start with throat infections.**

Listerine halts food fermentation in the mouth and leaves the breath sweet, fresh and clean. *Not* by substituting some other odor but by really removing the old one. The Listerine odor itself quickly disappears.

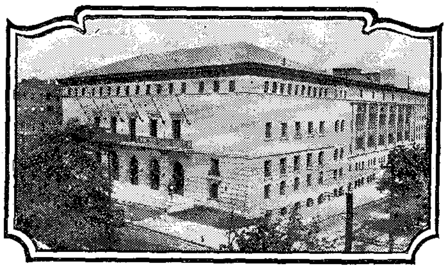
This safe and long-trusted antiseptic has dozens of different uses; note the little circular that comes with every bottle. Your druggist sells Listerine in the original brown package only—*never in bulk.* There are four sizes: 14 ounce, 7 ounce, 3 ounce and 1¼ ounce. Buy the large size for economy.—*Lambert Pharmacal Company, Saint Louis, U. S. A.*

For HALITOSIS *use* LISTERINE

A Challenge

We'll make a little wager with you that if you try one tube of Listerine Tooth Paste, you'll come back for more.

LARGE TUBE—25 CENTS



Chattanooga

City of Culture and Progress

There is an electric something in the air of this prosperous cosmopolitan city that is instantly felt by every visitor. Hydro-electric Center of the South, Chattanooga is still prouder of its community spirit arising out of its "Man Power" than of its vast supplies of cheap Water Power.

Churches, theatres, schools, libraries, public parks and playgrounds all contribute to make Chattanooga a cultural city—a city where music, art and literature are appreciated.

In addition to these cultural advantages which the progressive spirit of Chattanooga has developed, this city is located in an unparalleled historic and scenic section of the South.

Picturesquely situated in the Valley of the Tennessee River, Chattanooga is surrounded by such celebrated points as Lookout Mountain, Signal Mountain, Walden's Ridge, Chickamauga Battlefields and Missionary Ridge.

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Strategic Location
Chattanooga's superb geographical position in the very heart of the South offers many inducements to manufacturers desiring a sales office, warehouse, assembly plant or factory to serve the rich southern territory.

Whether you are looking for a good place to live, an interesting place to visit or a location for a southern office or factory, you will find that Chattanooga offers many real advantages and inducements.

COMMUNITY ADVERTISING ASSOCIATION
837 Broad Street
Chattanooga, Tennessee

The kind of a city that spends a million dollars to build one of the three great auditoriums of America (pictured above) and then engages the world's greatest living virtuoso—Edwin H. Lemare—to play the magnificent Austin organ free for the public each Sunday.

HENRY W. LONGCGLEY
Secretary-Manager
Chamber of Commerce

Write me today for facts regarding the tourist, residential, commercial or industrial assets of Chattanooga.

Name..................................
Street..................................
City..................................

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

"What for?" Those aboard the tug cheered her wildly for her gameness.

At 7:15, just off the Goodwin Sands, the most treacherous part of the swim, Burgess said:

"God Almighty, I never saw any one so marvelous. She has done everything."

Five minutes later Burgess yelled: "It is sure, Gertie. Take your time. You are in this time, certainly." Burgess was astounded at Trudy's speed at this stage.

"Trudy's" own account of her experiences, copyrighted by the same syndicate, is given in a later issue of *The Daily News:*

I never once felt tired during the swim. The thought of giving up never entered my mind. I never could have swum the Channel, tho, if I hadn't had the wonderful encouragement of my pals aboard the accompanying tug, *Alsace.*

Their foolishness, drawing pictures on the side of the bobbing tug with chalk, and writing jokes and cheering messages on the blackboard lowered over the side also was a big help in keeping my mind off that seemingly interminable stroke, stroke, stroke.

The best thing of all was that my mind was so clear during the entire time I was in the water. I had never a thought of the things most Channel swimmers say discourage them. I was never melancholy as I was last year.

When I realized that my goggles, made with a single piece of curved glass, were perfect, not permitting the entrance of so much as a drop of water to blind me and sting my eyes, I was delighted. I knew then my only concern would be my muscles, and they never ached for a moment.

Indeed, I could have gone on for a long time after the swim was finished.

The only inconvenience I experienced during the entire swim came when I drank chicken broth at noon. It was atrociously seasoned. The sea was so rough I must have got some salt water into it. Then I ate a fried chicken leg, which lessened the discomfort.

After that I asked for very little to eat. The sugar blocks tasted good, and when I asked for pineapple in the last stages of the pull, I felt half-starved.

My tongue was badly swollen and felt mighty uncomfortable in my mouth, but it was not so bad as I had feared it would be.

After I completed the crossing and had returned to the tug, I lay in a cramped position on a small couch until my arrival in Dover.

Then when I tried to stand up I scarcely could. The muscles of my thighs hurt greatly then, but at the hotel in Dover a hot bath before I went to bed fixt that up so that I was not even stiff this morning.

It was the first hot bath I had had since our arrival at Gris-Nez June 10. I had feared I would be spoiled for the chill Channel water.

The hotel bathtub felt simply heavenly. I was starved after I had enjoyed that luxury, so I ate four ham sandwiches.

I thought I would sleep like a rock then, but I was too excited.

For the first time in my life I remained awake almost all night. I had another hot bath this morning and a massage by Burgess.

After that I was feeling great, except for

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a pain in my right wrist where I had strained a muscle shaking hands a thousand times or so.

A few thousand more handshakes to-day increased the pain, but it was worth it to receive so many felicitations that seemed so sincere.

My swimmer friends who came into the water with me at different times helped me considerably by their company. Lillian Cannon, the Baltimore girl who was considered a rival aspirant, proved herself a splendid sport, and I liked her singing as well as her swimming.

I didn't know until after the swim was completed that she and Ishak Helmy had been seasick.

Five male swimmers had conquered the Channel before "Trudy," all in longer time than she. The New York *Herald Tribune* gives the record thus:

Capt. Matthew Webb, of Eastbourne, England, August 24–25, 1875, Dover Sands, England, to Sangatte Beach, France. Time, 22 hours 45 minutes. Estimated distance traveled, 39 miles. Second attempt.

Thomas W. Burgess, of London, England. Dover Admiralty Pier to Cape Gris-Nez, France, September 5–6, 1911. Time, 22 hours 35 minutes. Estimated distance traveled, 39 miles. Nineteenth attempt.

Henry Sullivan, of Lowell, Massachusetts. Dover Admiralty Pier to Cape Gris-Nez, August 5–6, 1923. Time, 27 hours 23 minutes. Estimated distance covered, 45 miles. Third attempt.

Sebastian Tirabocchi, of Buenos Aires, an Italian. Cape Gris-Nez to Dover Sands, England, August 11–12. Time, 16 hours 23 minutes. Estimated distance traveled, 27 miles. Third attempt.

Charles Toth, of Boston, Cape Gris-Nez to Dover Sands, September 8–9, 1923. Time, 16 hours 54 minutes. Estimated distance traveled, 28 miles. Twelfth attempt.

To which must now be added: Gertrude Ederle, of New York, Cape Gris-Nez to Dover, August 6, 1926. Time, 14 hours 34 minutes. Second attempt.

As to the distance covered by Gertrude Ederle, there seems to be some uncertainty at this writing. One estimate quoted is "over thirty-one miles." Of her previous swimming record *The Herald Tribune* tells us:

The greatest all-around female swimmer in the annals of the sport, combining tremendous speed with unbounded staying powers, Gertrude Ederle, nineteen-year-old aquatic marvel of New York, ruled as queen of the naiads for nearly four years—from the first day of August, 1922, when she leapt overnight into world fame, until she turned professional early this year.

During her amateur career in the water Trudy Ederle smashed world's and national records innumerable, improving upon her own marks again and again after she had bettered those of her predecessors. At one time, at the height of her career in 1924, she held eighteen world's records for various distances from fifty yards to a half mile, and in 1923 she annexed four American championships, winning every start. And to cap her wonderful exhibitions of speed at short distances, Miss Ederle electrified followers of long-distance swimming when she covered the distance from

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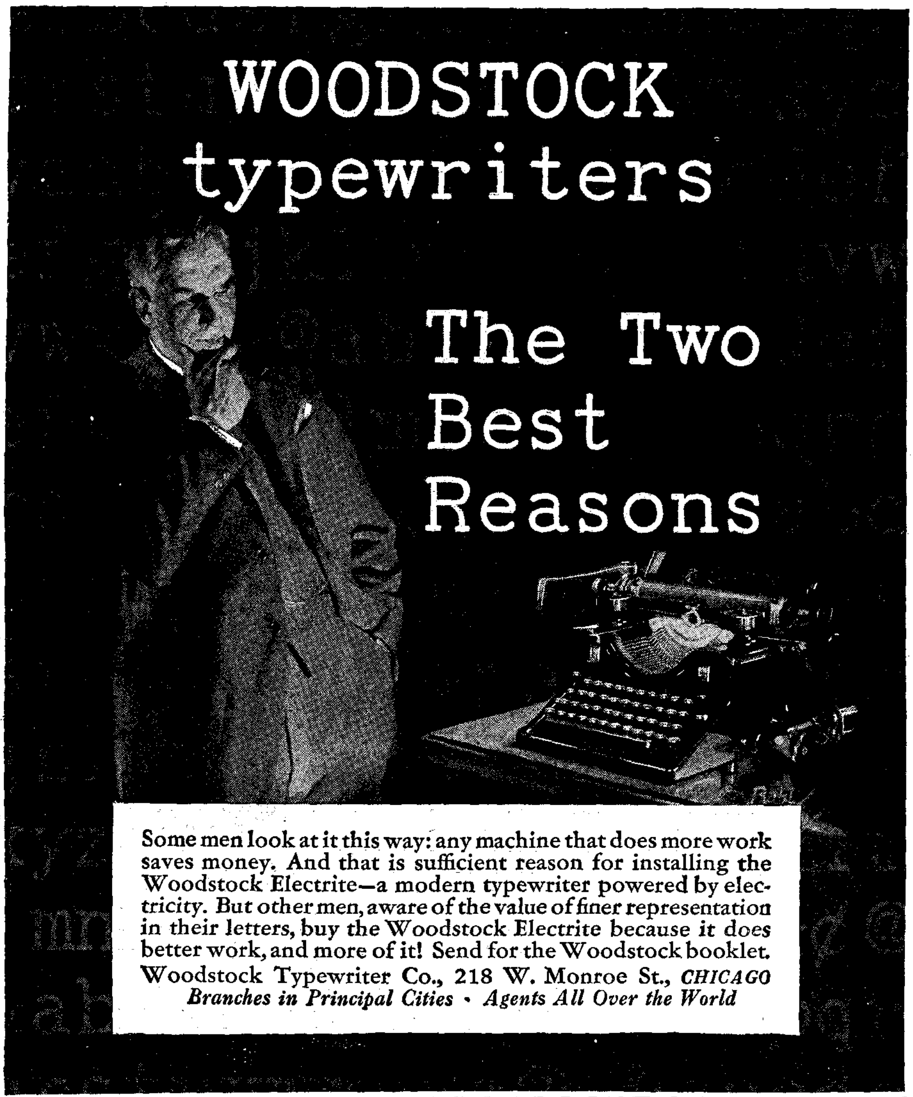

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

the Battery to Sandy Hook in 7 hours 11 minutes 30 seconds and beat the best time ever made over this course by any human.

No other girl swimmer ever has approached Miss Ederle's performances in the combination of sprinting and distance feats.

The third of six children of Henry Ederle, a successful butcher of the West Side, Gertrude learned to swim at Highlands, New Jersey, where the Ederles had a summer home. This was at the age of eight. At ten she had won a 50-yard race, and at twelve she had advanced far enough to join the team of the Women's Swimming Association of New York, the largest organization of its kind in the world.

Trudy Ederle's progress in the W. S. A. was rapid. As a thirteen-year-old sensation, in 1921, she won the metropolitan junior 100-yard championship and in a handicap 220-yard race she defeated Miss Charlotte Boyle and Miss Aline Riggin, then at the height of their careers. But it was not until August 1, 1922, that Miss Ederle took her place with the greatest swimmers in the world. Totally disregarded in the pre-race predictions, she led home fifty-one rival mermaids in the international three and one-half mile swim for the Day Cup in New York Bay, defeating, among others, Miss Helen Wainwright, then the reigning queen of the American swimmers, and also Miss Hilda James, of Liverpool, England's foremost mermaid. It was her first competitive effort at a distance greater than 220 yards.

That triumph marked the real beginning of Miss Ederle's competitive career in the water. From then on she became almost invincible and smashed one or more records every time she stept into a pool.

Her rise was nearly contemporaneous with that of Helen Wainwright. In 1921 Ethelda Bleibtrey and Charlotte Boyle had reigned supreme, and they were considered unbeatable for at least another year. But in the first six months of 1922 Miss Wainwright shot to the fore and dethroned Miss Bleibtrey and Miss Boyle and became the national all-around champion. Then in the second six months of that year Miss Ederle came up from nowhere to challenge Miss Wainwright's supremacy, and in short order the newcomer had outstript her rival in the duel for mastery. To her then fell the title of America's Water Queen.

After her victory in the Day Cup race Miss Ederle won the national furlong title on August 27, defeating Hilda James by more than fifteen yards in 2:49 1-5, proving her unquestioned ability to thrash a short distance, as well as a long one, faster than any rival.

Miss Ederle continued to astound the experts throughout that summer and fall. In September in a 500-yard race she wiped out five world's records and set another, and again triumphed over Miss Wainwright and Miss James. It was acclaimed one of the most remarkable exhibitions of aquatic prowess that had yet been seen, and she was hailed as an even greater swimmer than Ethelda Bleibtrey—lavish praise, indeed, for a fifteen-year-old girl. In this race she swam in a torrential downpour, yet finished without distress and without any signs of weariness.

Later that month Miss Ederle won the

national quarter-mile championship, again defeating the Misses Wainwright and James easily, and shattering two world's records as well. Miss Wainwright was still regarded as America's best, and Gertrude's success came as a startling surprize. But thereafter her victories and her record breaking and her superior talent were accepted as a matter of course.

Gertrude Ederle's consistent and tremendous speed from the crack of the gun and her ability to keep going at this breakneck speed were almost unbelievable. Others faltered in the closing yards of races, but Miss Ederle swept through to the finish at undiminished pace.

Appended is a list of Miss Ederle's amateur records which still stand in the 1926 record books:

WORLD'S RECORDS, FREE-STYLE SWIMMING

Distance	*Time*	
150 yards	1:45	25-yard pool
200 meters	2:45 1-5	25-yard pool
300 yards	3:58 2-5	25-yard pool
400 meters	5:53 1-5	25-yard pool
440 yards	5:54 3-5	25-yard pool
500 yards	6:45 1-5	25-yard pool
500 meters	7:22 1-5	25-yard pool

AMERICAN RECORDS, FREE-STYLE SWIMMING

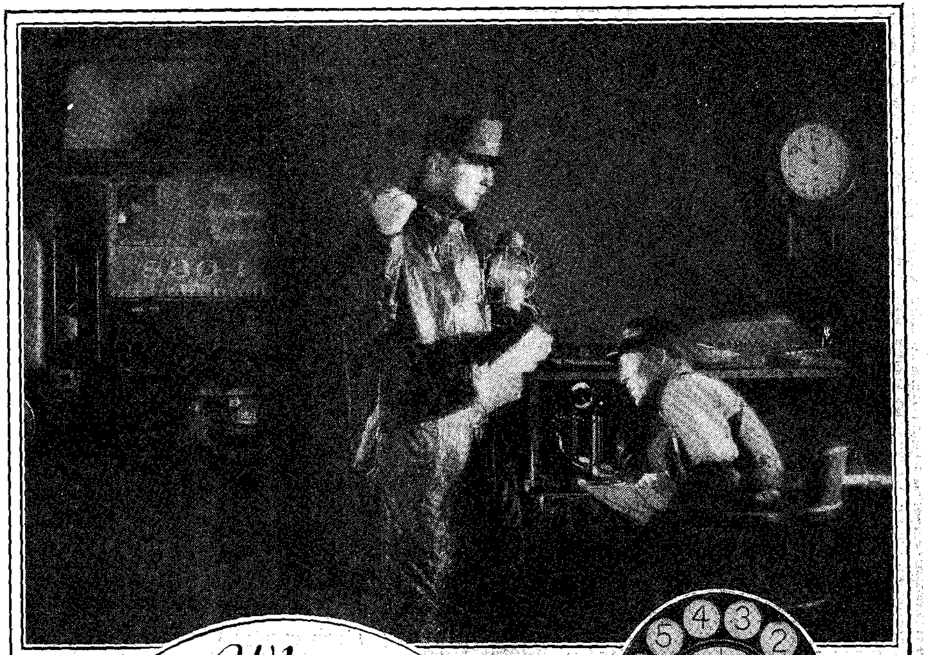
100 meters	1:12 1-5	Long course
150 yards	1:41 3-5	20-yard pool
220 yards	2:41 1-5	20-yard pool
150 yards	1:42 1-5	Short course
220 yards	2:49	Long course
200 meters	2:45 1-5	Short course
200 meters	2:45 2-5	Long course
220 yards	2:46 4-5	Short course
300 yards	3:45	Short course
400 meters	5:53 1-5	Short course
440 yards	5:54 3-5	Short course
400 meters	5:54 2-5	Long course
440 yards	6:00 1-5	Long course
500 yards	6:45 1-5	Short course
500 meters	7:22 1-5	Short course

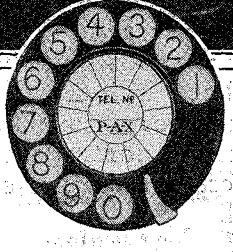
She is also a member of the Women's Swimming Association teams which hold all the relay records at 200, 250, 400, and 500 yards.

That a feminist victory was won when "Trudy" swam the Channel is proclaimed by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, leader of the woman suffrage forces in America, who is quoted as saying:

"We are very proud of Miss Ederle, proud that a woman swimmer and an American has at last made a record swim in the English Channel. It required an enormous amount of pluck and strength of character, as well as physical endurance, and she is deserving of great credit. It is a far cry from swimming the Channel to the days to which my memory goes back, when it was thought that women could not throw a ball or even walk very far down the street without feeling faint.

"Yet, I remember, too, one of the first speeches I ever heard made by a woman on a public platform was at a suffrage meeting in Boston, forty years ago, and the speaker said then that woman's freedom would go hand in hand with her bodily strength. The first necessity in the battle for equal rights, she said, was equal health, and she implored the women to set up a standard of health. I think that has been accomplished. To-day the American woman is a far better physical specimen than she was two generations ago, and she is ashamed to be ill."





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THE FILLING STATION AS GENERAL STORE

"THIS gas station beats country store keeping, as I've done for thirty years," remarked a rural business man; but the investigating reporter for *Advertising and Selling Fortnightly* (New York) soon discovered that the filling station was not so different from the old-fashioned country store after all. It was typical of filling stations throughout the country, reports the investigator, which are fast taking the place, or a good part of the place, that the country store once held. The automobile, by enabling people to do their buying in cities, practically put the country store out of business. The same automobile, by transporting crowds through the country, is building up the filling stations which are beginning to meet miscellaneous needs of motorists until they are becoming substitutes for the displaced stores. And here, it is hinted, is a new outlet for their products which ought to interest manufacturers and jobbers. "We don't keep everything under the sun—only things people want quick," explained another ex-country storekeeper who had become a gas-station owner.

In addition to automobile sundries and supplies, many filling stations now carry sandwiches and coffee, "hot dogs" and pie, candy, tobacco, canned goods, lip sticks, cold cream, soap, and aluminum ware. The investigator reports:

> Canned goods, of rather a limited variety, are quite commonly to be found. Work gloves and mittens are so usually shown at these wayside stores as to be almost automotive in character.
>
> In one suburban location stands a tire factory. Near it five filling stations were interviewed. All carry complete stocks of working men s gloves, which, they report, are sold to employees of the plant, many of whom come to the filling stations for their lunches (in whole or in part). At another place, a railroad Y. M. C. A. brings demand for leather gloves.
>
> Another filling station owner makes this significant comment:
>
> "A filling station's like a drug store. It's always open. I make a lot of extra money with my Ford parts and brake linings and tools, because most men do their tinkering on the old car or for the wife on Sundays and nights, when the hardwares are closed.
>
> "Since September (speaking in February) I've sold eight dozen 12-inch Stillsons, three gross of Mazda lamps, and $450 of aluminum ware."

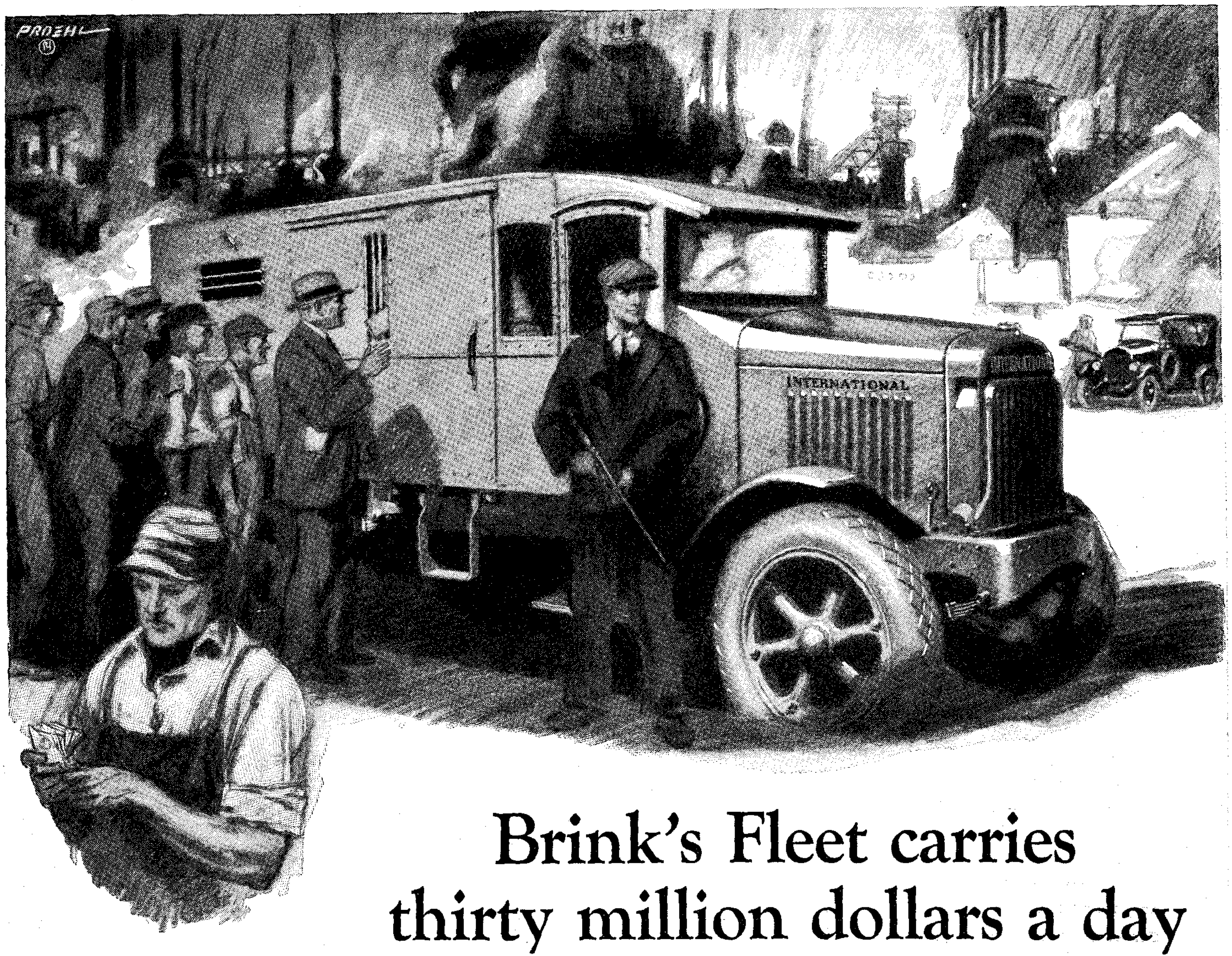
Near Detroit, reports the investigator, one filling station had an attractive display of first-aid kits with bandages and iodin. The owner declares that during 1925 the place sold $1,148 of these supplies, but this was apparently due to special sales effort. The owner-salesman explained:

"Whenever a dame lingers a minute in the place, I try her for a first-aid kit. Ten to one there's none in the car, with them aknowing all the time they ought to have it. Then I sell her enough extra bandages to fit out a hospital, and a box or two of cotton."

> Another filling station north of Detroit, where the summer colonies abound, stocks radio tubes and radio supplies; safety razors and pajamas; for the peculiar wants of the neighboring cottages. "Our best business comes after ten o'clock," says the proprietor, "when the regular stores are shut up for the night."
>
> At another filling station, near a famous bathing beach on Galveston Bay, was met a real merchant, who, led on by a willing listener, told this of himself:
>
> "Every one has a side-line, and most of them sell Coca-Cola and soft drinks. Not me. They're messy and cost a pile of money for ice. What I wanted was a side-line that wouldn't draw a swarm of flies. A friend of mine from Houston put me next to what I did.
>
> "They come out here and go in bathing and burn their skins red. So I put in cold creams and lotions. First I put in the ten-cent size. That was worse'n a dry hole over at the oil wells. The little bottles don't hold enough when they get a real tanning. Usually they come here in parties of two girls and two fellows, and the guys fall for the fifty-cent size. The four of them smear themselves all over, and by the time they've drest the burn's all gone; and if I'm not too busy I josh them a bit when they come out.
>
> "A couple o' girls'll carry a trunkful of powder and paint in their vanities but only a thimble of cold cream—not enough to cover a sunburn the size of a Mexican bracelet.
>
> "Talk about invisible bathing suits. The smaller the suits, the niftier they suit me....
>
> "Labor Day I sold $10 or $12 of lotions. Not so bad for a country hick. The same day maybe $5 of talcum."

The filling stations as interviewed, reports the writer, give a definite slant as to the future of side-line selling. Time after time, the query was met with quick rejoinder to the effect that next season this or that is to be added. Fully 10 per cent. of all stations visited are definitely preparing to expand their lines of merchandise. As for one angle of the expansion:

> Everywhere, too, the inquirer was asked, "What can I put in that'll get the women?" It is almost unbelievable how many of these stations will add, for 1926, lines of salad dressing and packaged potato chips, crackers and cookies, packaged fruits and other lunch delicacies. One enterprising station near Wheeling wants to find a small book descriptive of coal mining that would sell for fifty cents or a dollar, of which he believes "it will sell easy along the National Pike, for thousands of them come through who never saw a coal mine and they want to know all about it."
>
> In the suburban localities, household tools and supplies needed for Sunday tinkering are a real demand. In this way the filling station, with its never-closed door, supplies goods such as the drug stores do not handle.



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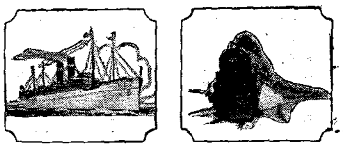
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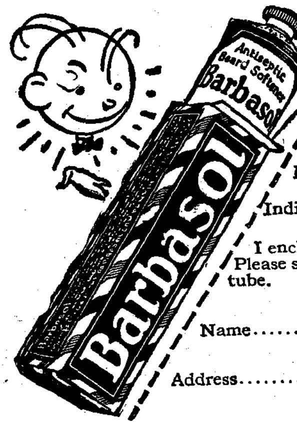

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

YANKEE CAPITAL INVADES SILESIA

ONE of the very oldest as well as one of the largest industrial units in Europe goes into the hands of American capitalists with the taking over of the Georg von Giesche's Heirs Mining Company. This Silesian mining concern, now under Yankee management, is said in a dispatch to the New York *Times* from Kattowitz, Polish Silesia, to be the largest industrial enterprise ever controlled and operated in Europe by American capital. The new board of directors contains representatives of the Anaconda Copper Company and W. A. Harriman and Co. The consummation of the deal involved year-long negotiations with the Polish and German governments. A few days ago the American-Silesian Corporation, which will operate the Giesche mines of the old company, was incorporated in this country and successfully floated $15,000,000 worth of bonds in Wall Street. Hereafter, we read in the *Times* dispatch, "American engineers will be in full charge." We are further reminded that:

> The Silesian property, containing vast deposits of zinc, coal, and other minerals, was ceded to Georg von Giesche by the Holy Roman Empire nearly two and one-half centuries ago. Before the war its estimated value was more than $100,000,000. It was split into two parts, one in Poland and the other in Germany, by the plebiscite division of Upper Silesia under the Versailles Treaty.

Certain facts in connection with American acquisition of this historic $100,000,000 European industrial property are presented as follows in the news columns of *The Times:*

> The deal for the acquisition of the von Giesche Company followed a year of intensive study of the foreign properties by engineers and geologists of the Anaconda Company. Included in the properties are proved zinc ore reserves and deposits, concentrating, smelting and refining plants, 1,400 workmen's homes and 19,000 acres of landed estates, of which 10,000 acres are forest lands. In addition to the mining, smelting, and refining of coal, zinc, lead, and copper, the von Giesche Company manufactures chemicals, dyes, artificial silk, maintains extensive basalt quarries and produces brick and pottery. The company now employs approximately 2,000 officials and 30,000 workmen.
>
> The Anaconda-Harriman interests obtained an option last fall whereunder the American companies were to get control of the properties of the von Giesche Company in both Germany and Poland, the holdings in the latter country being the Giesche Spolka Akcyjna. Last April the Polish Diet authorized the Government to agree to a contract whereby the American companies would purchase for $10,000,000 a 51 per cent. interest in the von Giesche properties in Upper Silesia, and would expend an additional $10,000,000 for extensions and improvement to the joint properties.

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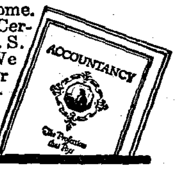

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

August 4.—The Jugoslavian Government, says a dispatch, has sent an ultimatum to the Bulgarian Government, demanding that raids from Jugoslavia into Bulgarian territory be immediately stopt, otherwise Jugoslavia will send troops into Bulgaria after the raiders.

Dr. Pascual Diaz, Bishop of Tabasco, Mexico, and Secretary of the Mexican Episcopate, says that the Mexican Catholic clergy will not support any armed movement against the Government.

August 5.—Twenty persons have been killed so far and between thirty and forty injured in riots in Mexico, as a result of the religious controversy, it is reported.

Twenty-six persons are drowned when the coastwise steamer *Bitar* crashes into a pontoon near the Bay Araras off the Brazilian coast.

August 6.—Gertrude Ederle, of New York, swims the English Channel, the first woman to do so, covering the distance between Cape Gris-Nez, France, and Kingsdown, England, in fourteen hours and twenty-five minutes, beating by two hours and eight minutes the record set by Sebastian Tirabocchi three years ago.

Sir Jagadis Chunder Bose, famous Indian scientist, demonstrates before the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at Oxford, that plants breathe.

A Council of fifty-six Druse leaders is elected in the Druse Assembly at Mafaalah, a small village in Syria, and the Council decides to carry on the war against the French.

August 8.—The British Government has made diplomatic representations to the Mexican Government on behalf of property owned by English churches which is involved in the enforcement of the new religious laws, says a dispatch from Mexico City.

Georges Clemenceau, wartime Premier of France, appeals to President Coolidge in an open letter not to treat the settlement of war debts as a commercial proposition.

August 9.—The Finance Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies appoints a subcommittee of ten to study the debt question and to collect data. It is not authorized, however, to make any final decision.

Spain and Italy, it is announced, have signed an arbitration treaty. The terms are not yet made public.

August 10.—Archbishop Vera y Zuria, of Puebla, Mexico, has requested President Calles, it is reported, to suspend the religious regulations until Congress convenes, in the hope that the legislative body will enact less severe regulations of the religious laws and thus end the controversy. The Vatican, through its official organ, announces that no negotiations with the Mexican Government over the religious controversy are possible so long as the present religious regulations remain in effect.

The British coal-miners reject the Bishops' proposals for a settlement of the coal strike. The proposals provide for a

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THE DIGEST may fairly lay claim to expert knowledge on this subject. It is one of the heaviest users of the mails. It has built its own sales largely upon mail circularization. In the past eleven years it has spent eight million dollars upon circulars, mailing more than 60,000,000 subscription circulars in the year 1925.

Every mailing list of any value in the entire country will be found in the consolidated list used by THE DIGEST. Bankers, lawyers, physicians, club members, tax payers—every conceivable group has been followed up by all legitimate means. Readers have courteously sent in the names of their acquaintances. Year by year the consolidated DIGEST list has grown greater. By 1914 the aggregate of names on file in THE DIGEST offices was 3,000,000. Still this was not enough. So in 1915, after many experiments, THE DIGEST took an important step. It sent out the first complete mailing ever made to every telephone subscriber in the United States.

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And what has been the result? Out of a list totaling 20,000,000 names, and more particularly out of the telephone lists, THE DIGEST has drawn its present circulation of 1,400,000. Consistent circularizing of telephone subscribers over a period of years has built up one of the largest circulations in the magazine field.

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truce of four months, during which the miners were to return to work on the same hours and wages as they had before the strike, while the commissioners who drew up the Samuel coal report were to put their reorganization proposals into effect. If afterward an agreement had not been reached the wages were to be fixt by an independent arbitrator.

DOMESTIC

August 4.—Twenty-seven physicians, thirty druggists, sixteen alleged whisky agents and four corporations are indicted by the Federal grand jury in New York City for alleged conspiracy to carry on traffic in false whisky prescriptions.

The Internal Revenue Bureau reports that $8,281,119 was collected in June from delinquent taxpayers.

August 5.—The Supreme Council of the Knights of Columbus asserts that Mexico has "insulted, degraded, and expelled American citizens under circumstances that are abhorrent to our conception of constitutional government," and calls on President Coolidge to "put an end to this ignominious contempt that has been shown by President Calles for American appeals."

The net railway operating income of the Class One railroads amounted to $494,866,776, for the six months ending June 30, a figure equivalent to an indicated annual rate of 5.60 per cent. on the valuation placed on the carriers by the Interstate Commerce Commission, according to the Bureau of Railway Economics.

August 6.—In a conference with newspaper men, President Coolidge announces that no action can be taken by the American Government in Mexico except for offenses against American citizens, or for a violation of a treaty with the United States.

David Stewart is nominated by Iowa Republicans over Smith W. Brookhart for the remainder of the Senate term left vacant by the death of Senator Albert B. Cummins.

August 8.—Mrs. John W. Langley, wife of former Representative Langley, who resigned when he began serving a two-year sentence in prison for conspiracy to violate the Prohibition Law, wins the Republican nomination for the House of Representatives in the Tenth Congressional district in Kentucky.

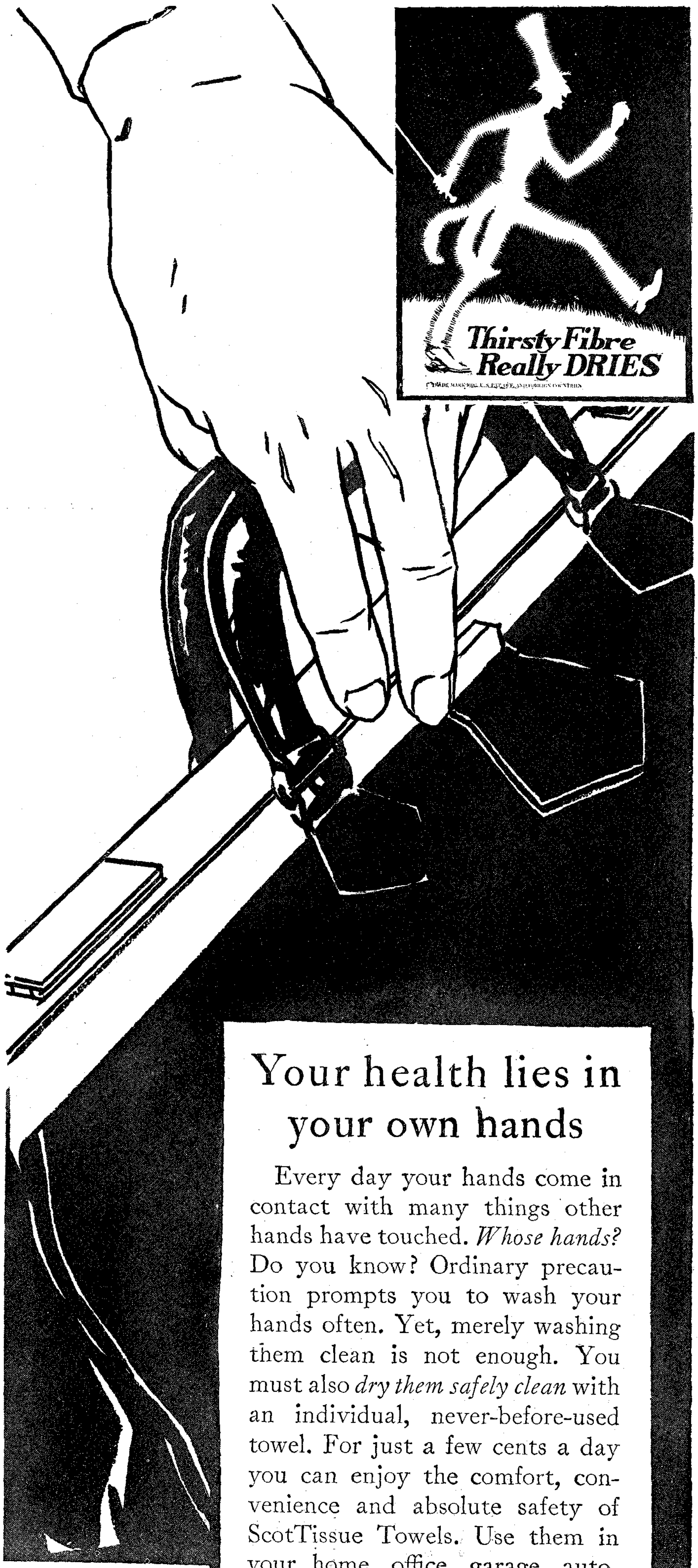
August 9.—President Coolidge appoints William P. MacCracken, Jr., of Chicago, Secretary of the American Bar Association, to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce, in charge of the regulation and development of commercial and civil aviation.

The Democratic State Executive Committee of Texas certifies the names of Gov. Miriam A. Ferguson and Attorney-General Moody to go on the ballot for the run-off primary August 28.

August 10.—At the biweekly conference with newspaper correspondents, President Coolidge indicates that he will not personally reply to former Premier Clemenceau's letter on the debt question, and that all matters relating to the religious controversy in Mexico must go through diplomatic channels.

Toots of Appreciation.—Numbers of cars go and come and enjoy the fair very much.—*Philadelphia paper.*

A Lucky Projectile.—The bullet narrowly escaped three persons.—*Ohio paper.*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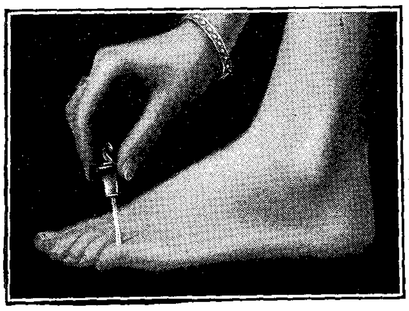

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

A Cool Offer.—Comfortable five room cottage with bath occupied by owner.—*Ad in an Alabama paper.*

It Is to Weep.—A new religious cult has been organized in Hungary, the Onionists.—*Illinois paper.*

We Have a Little List.—Storage—Send your friends to the Keystone Garage for storage. Tom L. Hicks, manager.—*California paper.*

Too Warm a Welcome.—It is hard enough to get people to go to church now without ministers down in Texas shooting 'em off.—*Allston Recorder.*

Pearly Gates Ajar.—Wong, in a post-mortem statement, said that Wing came to his laundry around midnight and demanded opium.—*Washington paper.*

A Tongue Lashing and a Ticket.—MOTHER—"Archibald Giltrocks, what do you mean, talking to your sister that way?"

"We're playing I'm a traffic cop, Ma."—*Allston Recorder.*

Almost Debilitating.—Thousands of our people are seeking and securing relief and comfort through our delicious ice-cold Ice Cream Sodas, tasty and enervating.—*Ad in a Paterson paper.*

"Trudy's" Rival.—After running three miles a man jumped from the cliffs near Calais and was picked up two miles out at sea. This we believe is the first attempt to jump the Channel.—*Punch.*

The War on Sin.—Dr. George W. Foelschow, right, and Supt. Norman H. Johnson, left, pulled out one of his aching morals with a decayed place as large as a dollar.—*Caption in a California tabloid.*

His Two Great Moments.—Not since the day of his wedding has James Stanziola been so supremely happy as on Saturday when his valuable cow, mourned as stolen, bellowed at the back gate.—*Pennsylvania paper.*

Agin' Book Larnin'.—WANTED—Stenographer for special work after hours. Prefer one who has no college education as the work will require correct spelling and punctuation, and the use of common sense.—*Ad in a North Carolina paper.*

Start a Seraglio.—112 acres of cultivable land; 50 acres in alfalfa and balance in grain. Improvements: Four-room house; frame barn, 16 x 46; shed, 18 x 48; 640 rods of women and barbed wire fences.—*From a Spokane land sale announcement.*

The Candid Milkman.—Mr. C. B. Moody, the dairyman, announces that he is now in position to supply his patrons with all the milk they want and that he can handle several more new customers since he has just installed city water, and that the milk is purer than when he had to use branch water.—*North Carolina paper.*

The Perfect Pedagog.—Once a man succeeded in training his wife not to squeeze the toothpaste tube in the middle.—*Life.*

Turning the Tables.—But two children, a boy and a girl, will remember until they sit with grandmothers about their knees.—*California paper.*

Dubious Regrets.—We are indeed sorry to report that J. D. Acra is improving slowly from the effects of a fall he had recently.—*Kentucky paper.*

Not Guilty.—
CHURCH COURT
CLEARS PASTOR
OF IMMORTALITY
—*Arizona paper.*

Taking the Island Abroad.—BRITISH CITIZEN (at Touring Agent's)—"I want you to recommend a nice quiet little seaside place in France—but mind, it must be thoroughly English!"—*Punch.*

An Armistice.—MRS. G.—"I thought you and Grace weren't speaking."

MRS. C.—"Oh, yes, we are now. I wanted to find out what Elsie told her about me."—*Allston Recorder.*

Figuratively Speaking.—We know now that we have our enemy skinned a hundred ways if we just step on the gas and inject courtesy galore into our business.—*From a San Jose (Cal.) business circular.*

Still Busy.—
VICTIM OF STRAY
SHOTS DIES; MAY
PREFER CHARGES
—*Headline in the Salt Lake Tribune.*

The Ruling Passion.—BEN—"Where's the boy who used to wave a red flag in front of a bull?"

EBEN—"Oh, he's running a red roadster in front of express trains now."—*Allston Recorder.*

A Day Off.—
Sunday, July 25th
NO SERVICES

"Enter into his gates with thanksgiving, and into his courts with praise."—Psalm 100 : 4.—*Church announcement in a Downsville (N. Y.) paper.*

Daily Hold-ups Might Help.—MRS. FARMER (who takes summer boarders)—"We have a speak-easy in the woodshed and a night club in the barn, and the hired girl takes a bath in the dining-room twice a week. We want our New York guests to feel at home."—*Life.*

"In the Altogether."—Albert Tompkins, director of music at Boise high school, had been earnestly explaining to pupils that an opera is presented in costume but that an oratorio is not given in costume, says the current issue of *The Interpreter.*

Next day, a pupil, asked to differentiate between an opera and an oratorio, wrote:

"An oratorio is given without any clothes on."—*Boise Statesman.*